

# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1897.

NO. 28.

VOL. V

Look out for that promiscuity.

The best money is that of some and value.

The banks have concluded retire the greenbacks.

McKinley will not have to materially alter Grover's message.

That was only a skirmish let us get ready for a battle.

That promised prosperity is worth a 53 cent dollar yet.

Cleveland and McKinley will make a good pair—two of a kind.

A few farmers in Congress will be a very desirable ingredient.

Mark Hanna has removed his Presidential factory to Washington.

The idle should apply to the advance agent of prosperity for work.

Some of the old parties are becoming a little cranky themselves.

President Cleveland's antagonism to trusts comes too late to do any good.

Less money and more starvation is Doctor Cleveland's prescription for hard times.

The next thing Mark Hann knows he will be charged with ruling a President trust.

Some men seem to think it the way to secure reform measure is to vote against them.

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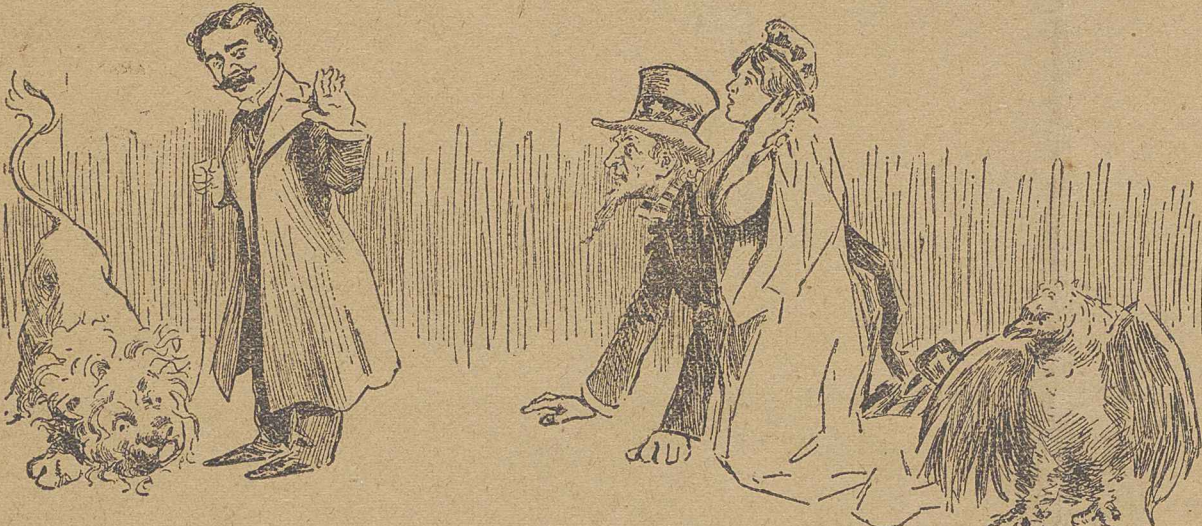
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ASTOR SWEARS ALLEGIANCE TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.



This is the sort of American patriotism that is developed by wealth gained by monopolies. Read this special from New York to a Chicago organ of plutocracy: "William Waldorf Astor has sworn allegiance to the queen. The last link connecting the author-publisher-diplomat of the great family of money-makers with the land of his birth is severed. Such is the news that came from London today by letter. It was from a relative of a New Yorker who has reason to be interested in the doings of the Astor family." The letter gave

## THE MONEY POWER.

A TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT OF CORPORATE GREED.

Facts As Startling As Were Cited In the Declaration Framed by Our Forefathers—Corruption Rampant Throughout the Land.

The principles of the declaration of independence are just as potent today as they were in 1776. And the oppressions which the cowardly grandsons of revolutionary heroes suffer are just as galling and destructive of liberty and equality as were the unjust taxation and tyranny our forefathers fought against. The English and American money power, which is the same, have pushed our government out of all semblance to a government of the people.

We submit facts as startling as were those recited in the declaration that is framed by our forefathers. The money power has prevented the passage of laws necessary for the people.

It has caused the repeal of laws that money enough in circulation to enable the people to do a cash business without paying tribute to the money brokers.

It has delayed the passage of laws so that the money power can corner the market on staple goods.

It has prevented the passage of laws for the benefit of the majority of the people.

It has forced its way into legislative halls in the form of a lobby to influence legislation for its own special purposes.

It has prevented state legislation accomplishing the work for which they were called in special session. For instance, the late session of the Illinois legislature.

It has openly, flagrantly and boastfully disregarded the inter-state commerce law, and defied the anti-trust law.

It has prevented the administration of justice by controlling the courts.

It has made judges independent of the law, constitution and the people.

It has made its political heelers, created a class of useless high salaried officials, and had them filled by the enemies of the people.

It has built up its political fortresses and filled them with rich men's sons, filling school children to be instead of useful citizens.

It has made what kind of text-books are used in our common schools, our colleges, and prevents the preaching of the principles of Christ in many pulpits.

It has made the military independent of the people.

It has made the American money power has forced England to force this country to maintain a financial policy of robbing the people of their money and turning thousands out to beg for food.

It has caused the building of war ships and the purchase of the fleet of the United States, and has secured an increase in the tactics of the U. S. Navy so that now soldiers are being trained to bombard houses and working people who dare to stand on the streets of our great cities.

It has cut off our trade with the rest of the world and has appropriated all our surplus to pay interest on bonds and to pay the issue of interest on bonds to enslave the people.

It has set up a system of government by injunction.

It has caused the sending of armed troops to states where the local officials are unable to enforce the law.

It has caused the debts of the people to be paid by the government.

It has caused the government to issue direct to the people, and to the source of weakness and distrust.

When Uncle Sam says to you or "Here is one of my bills, it's OK," bill is N. G., but when he says, "I am Mr. Banker's currency," the banknotes are good. Strange that government's word is so unreliable.

According to the broadcloth of the stranger still that they should be so hard to get this untrustworthy source to say that they are all "stranger still," is the fact that the thing king don't see through the great coming nation.

ways, and caused the murder and imprisonment of workmen whose only crime was helplessness.

It has imprisoned men for stepping on the grass at Washington, and it has caused men to be sent to the penitentiary for asking for bread.

It has caused young men in the military service to shoot down their fathers, brothers, friends, to "protect property," when itself has hired incendiaries to burn property so as to make an excuse for using military force in driving men back to work at starvation wages.

It was the cause of the late war, in which thousands of able-bodied young men were murdered, and the principal result of which was the creation of a debt whereby not only the negro but the white man as well is made a slave, and the owner has not even the responsibility of feeding him. And there are a hundred more things we might mention.—Industrial Advocate.

## REFORM PRESS MEETING.

Pres. Van Dervoort Gives Notice of the Time and Place.

In accordance with the vote of the majority of our executive committee and the approval of all of the officers, but one, our annual meeting will be held at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1897. The municipal authorities, business organizations and railroads reaching the city will heartily co-operate to make the occasion a grand success. We have assurances that an excursion will be arranged to New Orleans and the Gulf coast. Our vice-president, Frank Burkett, reports that he attended an enthusiastic meeting at Memphis, and that our entertainment will be taken full of cordially by all of the people and that immense interest is exhibited. Interesting papers will be read by the members. We earnestly desire a large attendance.

We hope that every member will be present and many new ones enrolled. All applications will be received and referred to proper committees at Memphis for investigation and report.

The bitterness of the campaign is now over and we can devise means to reorganize our party and continue the campaign of education on true People's party lines. We extend a hearty greeting to all and hope that they will prosper during the coming year and be able to keep their work in defense of the cause they have sacrificed so much to build up. Upon the meeting depends the future of the People's party, and we earnestly urge every editor and publisher to make great sacrifices to be present.

Members will apply to the officers nearest them for assistance in securing rates and advertising. Jo. A. Parker, corresponding secretary, at Louisville, Ky., will have charge of arranging rates with Memphis lines.

We append list of officers and post-office addresses to this call.

President, Paul Van Dervoort, Omaha.

Vice-president, Frank Burkett, Oklahoma, Miss.

Secretary and treasurer, A. Rozelle, Lamar, Mo.

Corresponding secretary, Jo. A. Parker, Louisville, Ky.

Ready print editor, W. S. Morgan, Hardy, Ark.

Executive committee, J. H. Ferris, Joliet, Ill.; Charles K. Mathews, Indianapolis, Ind.; Abe Steinberg, Girard, Kan.; E. S. Peters, Calvert, Texas; Mary O'Neill, St. Louis, Mo.

PAUL VAN DERVOORT, President.

## THE POPULIST CREED.

It Will Live Forever in the Hearts and Works of Men.

Tom Watson in People's Party Paper: The Populist creed is an immortal creed, because founded on principles for which just men have contended in all ages. Were there no People's party, the essential elements of our faith would live. They represent the wrongs of crushed masses, the hopes of those who love humanity, the aspirations of those who dream of just laws and happier conditions than those which now prevail. Even were there no political movement along the lines of Populism, the cause would not stand still. Busy pens would still elaborate its principles. In books and in newspapers the thinker would be at work. He would seek his audience and find it, in spite of all the bidders and the traitors and the tricksters. He might know that the present held no reward for him in its unfriendly hand, but he would look over the present and beyond it, and he would be patient and strong and fearless, for he would know that the future comes hastening this way and that in God's own good time the

little he has been able to do for right and for humanity will bear its golden harvest in those years that are to come.

Long ago the lamp of Plato ceased to burn, and yet the light of his luminous thought is with us still. Long ago the voice of Gracchus, pleading for the deservings many against the too-greedy asping, was hushed; but its plea thrills all noble hearts among us yet.

Burns no longer sings the equality of man, as he dashes in from the kitchen to face the thrills of his life, but his proud voice, ringing with undying truth, lives forever, and shall move the souls of men till all human hearts are dust.

O'Connell no longer stands upon the hillsides, with his thousands listening at his feet, denouncing tyranny, denouncing legislative injustice, demanding popular rights and arraying the resistless powers of public sentiment against a system of government based upon wrong, but every thought that he uttered lives and bears fruit; every inspiration of Grattan still inspires, every lion-like heart-beat of Sydney and Hampden, of John Bright and Gladstone, of Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Henry and O'Connell is a heritage of all the world; and while the leaders may perish, his example and his work are beyond the reach of death and the grave.

## The Girl Agitator.

Quite a furor has been created in Indianapolis by a young woman named Belle Pierson Springer, who recently took her pen in hand and wielded it in the following fashion:

Girls, just look at this, if you do not think you should give the economic conditions some thought: The average wages per day paid an American workman on side the trades union is \$1.25 per day; the average number of days' work per year for laboring men either in or out of trades unions is steadily decreasing. Every year it becomes more and more impossible for the average man to marry the woman of his choice by reason of his financial standing. It in turn becomes impossible for this woman's father or brother to support her, and she enters the army of work seekers, thereby decreasing the chances of both her lover and her father for a job. It used to be the hue and cry that there were so few avenues open to women; now they are forced into them to the exclusion of men because they will work cheaper, but it is doubtful if they are greatly benefited.

Belle Pierson Springer is a young woman to whom we hasten to doff our hat. She utters sound logic, and evidently proposes to expose the objectionable features of the prevailing "new woman" humbuggery. The only "new woman" who is worthy of attention is the one who takes an interest in the welfare of her sisters despite the great disadvantages under which she labors. Every woman engaged in labor and reform work is more or less of a heroine, and is a thousand times more useful to society than the dawdling social swells whose mushy and gushy behavior gags men of common sense. The sterner sex should be more thoughtful than to uphold a system that forces women and children into workshops and factories. They ought to know that they are hurting themselves. We hope the number of women agitators will increase.—Cleveland Citizen.

## The Boiling Prodigals.

There will be many tattered calves killed by Democrats in the future, we have no doubt, and there will also be much music and dancing, but the choicest outlets will not go to the Indianapolis bolters, and none of them will be called upon to lead the grand march. They must flock with the servants for a season, and be content to eat at second table. If they don't like it we are sorry for them, and assure them kindly but firmly that they will have to lump it. The good Democrats, from their showing at the polls, are so weak that it is not worth while to dicker with them, or else they voted for McKinley. In the latter case they are backsliders, and can reach full fellowship again only by way of the mourners' bench.—Chicago Dispatch.

Every bank should be required by law to protect its depositors to the last cent. This is a matter of business which the banks are particular to demand when people go there to borrow money, and it is a rule that should work both ways.

One good thing about the silver question is, if you get a man to listen to that, you can forget the money question with him.

## ABOUT DIRECT LAWS.

WHAT THEY WOULD AND WOULD NOT DO.

Some Facts on an Important Question by One of "Facts" Interesting Correspondents—There Is Only One Side to This Question.

To the Editor of Facts: In a late number of the Atlantic Monthly is a short and very well-written article on "The Political Menace of the Discontented," in which, after picturing in frightful colors the dangers which threaten our nation from the Chicago platform and its adherents, the writer remarks:

"It is more than a coincidence that the menace to property and credit is more determined in the two parts of the union, the south and the west, which have nothing in common but a lack of thrift."

Farther on he states: "It is the feeling that in some way the government has ceased to be his, as it was in a time nearer to the town-meeting, that has aroused the suspicion of the isolated man."

Granted that our Atlantic friends' conclusions are correct, it certainly behooves us of the thrifless and therefore rebellious west to make a great effort to allay the suspicions of the isolated man, by making the government once more his own.

How to make and keep our government one which shall be in reality a government by the people is, then, a question of the utmost importance to us.

Doubtless, the terms "initiative," "referendum" and "imperative mandate" are familiar to the ear. But lest some one may not understand them fully I will give a brief explanation.

The referendum is simply a referring to the people of a proposed legal measure for their approval or veto. We now have the referendum in our own constitution in a very limited measure, i. e., every amendment to our state constitution must be approved by the people before it becomes part of the law of the land. Certain questions as to bond issues are also submitted to the people. Several years ago the school board of Denver gave the people the referendum in regard to free textbooks.

In Switzerland, which country takes the lead in direct legislation, the referendum is either compulsory or optional. That is, in some of the cantons all measures must be submitted to the people before becoming laws, while in others and in the federal government they are submitted only on petition of a certain number of citizens.

The initiative is the natural complement of the referendum. By it the people have the power to initiate legislation when their legislators are too sluggish to do so, or when they are found by "rings and strings" and unwholesome combinations. A demand by a certain number of voters then compels the law-making body to frame the desired legislation and submit it to the people for their acceptance or rejection.

The imperative mandate, or, as it is sometimes named, the recall, enables the people to remove from office an unworthy or incapable official, provided that the demand be made by a majority of the voters.

Perhaps it may be plainer to you if brought nearer home. Let us suppose that we have adopted some such system of direct legislation in our city. We wish to take into our own hands the business of supplying ourselves with drinkable water. Say twenty per cent of our people sign a request to our public servants to make all arrangements for purchasing the property of the water company or for putting in a new system. That is the initiative.

The city council thereupon must frame necessary measures and advertise thoroughly the date on which the question is to come before the people. On that day it is settled by direct vote. That is the referendum. Possibly during this operation one of our older men has shown a leaning toward the interest of somebody besides the people whose servant he is. Such things have been heard of in some of our cities. Possibly he has worked so plainly against us and for his own interests that the whole city is indignant. Very well, if more than half of us see fit we may, by signing our names to the demand, remove the gentleman from his public office. That is the imperative mandate, or recall.

Or, suppose that many of us think that our fair city would be fairer without saloons. Do you not see how direct legislation would simplify matters? I believe that if the question of saloons or no saloons were put directly to the people of Denver, the saloon would go. Perhaps not, but I should like to see it tried.

For a few moments let us consider some of the arguments for and against an adoption of this Swiss system.

It would destroy the lobby, that "third house," which is responsible for much of our class legislation.

It would tend to prevent politics from becoming a trade, for the power of the politician being curtailed, there would be little or no money in the business. It is hard to buy up a whole people, and he who would attempt it would have no money, to waste on elected representatives.

It would weaken party spirit and probably make an end of party government.

It would put a stop to the wholesale, reckless legislation which is now rushed through our law-making bodies, much of which serves only to make mischief. It is not true that today more reforms lie in the repeal of laws already on the books, rather than in making new ones?

books, rather than in making new ones?

But you may say the people are not capable of deciding such questions. True enough. We admit our ignorance. But neither are we capable of electing wise men to office, men able to decide these questions for us. What proportion of the people who voted for state legislators on Nov. 3 knew anything of the character and ability of the men for whom they voted? A few knew something of them personally, a few others knew something by hearsay, while the rest voted for them simply because they were the party nominees. But neither are we capable of electing wise men to office, men able to decide these questions for us. What proportion of the people who voted for state legislators on Nov. 3 knew anything of the character and ability of the men for whom they voted? A few knew something of them personally, a few others knew something by hearsay, while the rest voted for them simply because they were the party nominees. But neither are we capable of electing wise men to office, men able to decide these questions for us. What proportion of the people who voted for state legislators on Nov. 3 knew anything of the character and ability of the men for whom they voted? A few knew something of them personally, a few others knew something by hearsay, while the rest voted for them simply because they were the party nominees.

No, we are not wise enough or patriotic enough to legislate for ourselves, but I believe that we could soon learn how if we had a chance to do it. How much did we know about national finances two years ago? We have had the benefit of compulsory education on that subject of late, for by some strange process the last election turned itself into a referendum on the money question. It has been rather agonizing to our spirits—much of what we have learned with so much pains is not true. But after all we are wiser than we were, and I think that the average man is now about as capable of legislating on financial questions as the financiers we have been sending to Congress for the last twenty-five years. He couldn't make a worse mess of it or change his mind oftener.

Pardon me if I have given you a one-sided view of this subject. I can see but one side. To me it seems the one thing we must have in order to get the many things we want. We cannot get it easily. Working men's unions shall have all the laws and anarchy shall be the order of the day—these are the terms of the country. These corporations and gambling element, these corporations which have found it to their interest to own our legislators and those legislators who have found it to their interest to be owned. But we have justice on our side, and there can be but one outcome.—Emily Marks in "Facts."

## A POPULIST CITY.

It Will Levy No Taxes After the First of the Year.

Glasgow will levy no taxes after January 1, 1897. The revenues derived from the public utilities, owned by the city, including the street car service, the gas and electric light service, the water supply and other public monopolies are now sufficient to pay all expenses of the city government. The most surprising part of the whole matter is the fact that the city has accomplished this with an immense reduction in the cost of service to the public.

Glasgow is a city of about twice the size of San Francisco, its population being 792,000. In 1901 it will have 77,000. It has made a larger growth than any other European city since that date. Its great university, over 400 years old, is famous the world over. Its public libraries, museums and technical schools are the pride of the city. The general intelligence of this great university town is unequalled in Europe. Its sanitary condition is of the first class. It ranks next to London in size among the cities of Great Britain. In a word, it is the model city of today.

The leading source of municipal revenue in Glasgow is the street railway system, and although the city bought the street car service less than three years ago, July 1, 1894, and interest on the debt and provision for a sinking fund made, after meeting these fixed charges and the cost of repair and maintenance there was a balance at the close of the year past, July 1, 1896, of \$403,014. The fare is one cent for half mile rides, and the average fare for the 36,462,000 passengers carried during the year is less than 1 1/2 cents. The cost of water and gas service has likewise been greatly reduced, and yet the revenue has been increased.

Our readers need not be told that Glasgow is a Populist city. Municipal ownership of the public utilities, street car service, water and light, etc., is a fundamental law of the People's party in city government. Another fundamental law is the system of initiative and referendum, otherwise known as direct legislation. With city ownership of public utilities and direct legislation as the foundation of municipal government, the boss in politics is eliminated, for there is nothing left for him to do, and he disappears just as a stone sinks in the water. When will Americans know enough to adopt a Populist government?—The Californian.

## Not a Bad Showing.

Election returns show Bryan more in touch with his home people than William McKinley. Lancaster County, Neb., where Bryan lives, is one of the strongest Republican counties of the state, giving a Republican majority in 1895 of 5,867. Bryan turned this majority under and carried the county by 773 plurality. S. Ark county gave a Republican majority in 1895 of 2,161. McKinley carried his home county by a reduced majority of 850.—Ex.

We are told by the "sound money" advocates that gold is worth as much without the government stamp as it is with it, and that the stamp adds nothing to the value of the material; that its intrinsic value is what makes it fit for money. Now, if this is true, why should it be declared by law a legal tender? If it is really solely on its own intrinsic merits, why not let the legal tender clause and let it rest solely on its own merits and the contracts? Let this issue be pressed and see if the bankers do not change front.

## CONGRESS.

## SOUTH'S ADVANTAGE

In the Iron and Steel Making Industry.

Washington, D. C.—The total absence of Southern iron and steel manufacturers before the Committee of Ways and Means Saturday, on the occasion of hearings on the iron and steel schedules, was a fact that excited some considerable comment. The explanation was given incidentally in the argument of the Pennsylvania manufacturer, when he said the Southern mills were making no money, and yet were producing steel and pig iron at less cost than the Northern makers the ore costing at least \$7 less delivered at Southern than at Northern mills. The Southern manufacturers, realizing this fact, know that their interests will be taken care of before the committee of Northerners, for any concession they may secure will operate even more handsomely to the Southern mill owners. Generally speaking, cost of manufacturing in the South is cheaper than in the North, and in this fact is found the explanation of the very small attendance of Southern protectionists since the hearings began.

J. C. Thropp, of Everett, Pa., a member of the Eastern Association, addressed the committee. The snafus regarded the present condition of the market as abnormal, he said. Prices were lower than they should be, and prices abroad abnormally high. At present the Wilson law (\$1 a ton) was sufficient protection. The depression in the United States market was due to domestic competition and decreased consumption. Last year's consumption was 1,700,000 tons less than that of 1892. The Southern mills were making no money. The view of the tariff protection held by the association was that on products which American resources could supply for American consumption the duties should be high enough to keep out foreign goods. The average cost of pig iron in Pennsylvania was \$10 to \$10.50 a ton. The ore laid down at the works in Pennsylvania cost \$6.25 to \$7 a ton, while the Southern producers could secure it at \$1 or more cheaper. Another advantage held by Southern manufacturers was that they could practically compel their workmen to deal at company stores, which was forbidden by Pennsylvania law. One Virginia company had made \$45,000 on its store last year, while it had lost on every ton of iron turned out.

W. C. Cronmeyer, of Pittsburgh, asked the following questions in rates on tin plates and similar wares: On tin plates or sheets of iron or steel, from 1 1/2 to 1/2 cents a pound; sheet iron or sheet steel, polished or glazed, from 1/4 to 1/2 cent a pound; sheet, common or black, between 10 and 25 wire gauge, from 1 1/10 to 1 1/20 cents.

John Jarrett, of Pittsburgh, said tin plate making could not have been continued in the United States under the Wilson law, except for the reduction of 25 per cent in wages and the cheaper price of steel plates resulting from the general depression in business.

The shoe manufacturers, through Thomas Hunter, of Cuyahoga County, New York, asked for specific instead of ad valorem duties.

R. E. Hastings, of Philadelphia, spoke for the makers of gold, silver and aluminum, and of Dutch metal; W. Schumann, of Elwood City, Pa., for makers of seamless tubes, and C. B. Stors, of New Jersey, advocated higher duties on anthracite.

## TOBACCO REDUCED TO ASHES.

American Tobacco Company's Plant at Danville, Burned.

Richmond, Va.—A Danville special to the Dispatch, dated Saturday, says: The big five-story brick tobacco factory of the American Tobacco Company, located at the Eastern terminus of Bridge Street, near the Southern Railway station, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents, this morning. The factory was 150 x 75 feet, with an L 75 x 100 feet, was filled on all five floors with fine, bright wrappers and cutters, all of which were destroyed. About 145 hogheads on the ground floor were rolled out during the fire. The alarm was sounded about 7 o'clock, but when the department arrived the building was a flame, and raged with ruthless fury. The costly equipment of the factory—modern machinery—is almost a total loss. The building and 500,000 pounds of fine, bright tobacco was burned.



Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year, \$1.00  
One copy six months, .50  
One copy three months, .25

## RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements for less than one month, \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

1 inch 3 mos \$5, 6 mos \$8, 12 mos \$12  
2 " " 8, " 12, " 18  
3 " " 12, " 18, " 25  
4 " " 15, " 20, " 30

All legal and transient advertisements inserted at statute rates.

Local and special notices 10 cents per line for each insertion, except by special contract.

Advertising bills are due after first insertion.

Yearly contracts, subject to changes, will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted the full time contracted for.

All articles or communications in advocacy of the interest of individuals, firms or corporations, will be charged for at full advertising rates.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure publication.

All communications must be written on one side, otherwise they will be thrown in the waste basket. No rejected communications returned.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., JAN. 14, 1897.

## THE NEW YEAR.

Silver Knight-Watchman.

The new year has been ushered in with all the horrors which attend the squeezing policy of the money kings of London and New York. Never in the history of this country were opportunities so few for honest and industrious wealth-producers as at the beginning of the year 1897. The prosperity which the Republican party and the national democracy, constituting the gold party, promised has not been realized. It has turned out just as all the predictions and promises of the gold standard combination have made for the last twenty years. In 1893 the entire gold press and every politician of the Cleveland, John Sherman or Pierpont Morgan stripe and all the boards of trade and business organizations declared in most unequivocal terms and in the most positive manner that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act would restore confidence and prosperity. That repeal was forced through Congress by appliances and influences which ought not to exist in a Republican government, and which cannot continue to exist if free institutions are to survive. The promises and predictions which were then made signally failed, as the friends of the common people predicted.

The long and weary struggle between gold monopoly and the representatives of the common people in the extra session of 1893 was not without beneficial results. It aroused the attention of the country and made it possible in 1896 to draw a line of demarcation between the people and their oppressors. The same promises and predictions, coupled with threats of closing factories, bankrupting debtors, and reducing wages if Bryan was elected, were repeated in the recent campaign. It required something more than the moral force of promises and threats, almost universally made by the creditor class and the employers of labor, to wrench from a people a victory at the ballot box. It cost a vast sum, variously estimated from twenty-five to fifty millions, to deprive the people of the United States of relief at the ballot box. Travelers in Europe assert that vast sums of money were contributed by the Old World to augment the liberal contributions of the millionaires, the bankers and the manufacturers of this country.

No intelligent man or student of history will pretend that free institutions can be maintained if money, fraud, and coercion can control the suffrages of the American people. The simple fact that vast sums of money were contributed and expended proves beyond controversy that the gold combination is an enemy of free institutions and willing to subvert them by improper means. The wealth which the few in Europe and America have realized in the last twenty years by the constantly increasing purchasing power of money has not only impoverished the people of the United States, but has also cultivated the passion of avarice on the part of those who have gained by unjust legislation and administration to such an extent that they seem willing to blot out free institutions and enslave the human race to gratify their inordinate greed.

Six and a half millions of independent voters cast their ballots for the freedom and independence of their country and the prosperity of the common people. They have not been conquered, although their enemies are still entrenched in power. The most unfortunate feature of the situation is the fact that hundreds of thousands of well-meaning and patriotic citizens listened to the promises of the demagogues and cast their ballots to retain them in power, hoping for relief against reason and experience.

One more object lesson is necessary for them. The object lessons of the past have been sufficient. The object lesson of the present will inspire the courage and nerve of millions more of the suffering masses when they again have an opportunity to obtain relief at the ballot box. The arts of the enemy are so subtle, and their promises are so plausible, that we marvel that there were six and a half millions of the American people whom they could not intimidate, coerce, or deceive. The situation is encouraging.

For more than twenty years the gold combination had possession of the organization of the two old parties, and by manipulating both their victories were easy. At every election the people sought a change for the better and manifested their desire at the ballot box, but the change they effected at each recurring election was only a change of name. The same parties had control of the legislation and administration of the country. The contest of 1896 was the first battle ever fought between the forces of plutocracy and the common people. The battle with the goldites was fought with new recruits and the army of freedom was organized in the face of the enemy pending the contest. It was raw recruits against the organized power of money, with a combination including the United States and all the powers of Europe. Such a battle without funds to pay ordinary expenses against the money powers of the world is creditable to the patriotism of the American people. We congratulate the country that the line is now drawn, and that the raw recruits who were overcome by the power of money, intimidation and corruption will be veterans in the next campaign. They may not have money, and they do not need it; they have patriotism, honesty and a just cause on their side. In such a conflict they must and will be victorious, unless our boasted civilization is lost.

We have faith in the American people. They have been victorious in every conflict with the enemies of free institutions. They fought a similar battle against plutocracy in 1824 and 1828 under the leadership of that glorious old hero, Andrew Jackson, and finally triumphed. The battle of 1896 was but the beginning of a conflict which will rescue this country from the blighting grasp of contraction and restore the government to the people, for whom it was ordained.

## STATE SCHOOL MONEY.

Montgomery Advertiser, 10th.

The question of when the school money for the quarter that was due on the first of this month will be paid, has been agitating a great many people.

Yesterday State Treasurer Ellis said:

"I think now that we will be able to commence the payment of school teachers for the last quarter about next Wednesday, the 13th, and we will settle all the accounts as soon as the office force can attend to the business. I am pretty sure we will have all the teachers paid by the 25th of this month."

All of the county pay rolls have not yet been received at the Treasurer's office, but it is estimated that they will aggregate something in the neighborhood of \$175,000.

Treasurer Ellis had so much money in the course of collection yesterday that it was impracticable to give a fair and complete statement of the State's finances as they stand at this time. The Treasurer says, however, that he expects the receipts this month to run up to about the same sum they footed up last January—\$660,000. The collections during the latter part of December were heavier than they were during the same period of 1895, and now, if the January receipts hold up in the same manner, an improved condition of affairs will have been found to exist. The principal increase in revenues, thus far noted, are in licenses.

## Mr. Watson's Plans.

In the current issue of the People's Party Paper, of which he is the editor, Mr. Thomas E. Watson outlines the future course of procedure for his populist followers. He suggests (1), that the national executive committee of the party be called together at the earliest possible moment; (2), that a resolution be adopted condemning the policy of fusion with either of the old parties, and that the committee shall pledge itself to recognize none but populists—middle-of-the-road populists—hereafter; (3), that Marion Butler be deposed as national chairman; (4), that the committee stand by the St. Louis platform exactly as it is, as "it would be madness to stick the plow in deeper and lunacy to try to make it run lighter;" (5), that the party take up the challenge thrown down by Mr. Cleveland in his last message and take the stand for government money as against bank money, as "the issue, just as Mr. Cleveland puts it, brings to the front the vital principles of populism, and we will be more at home debating it than we can in talking about silver;" (6), that no new plank be put in the St. Louis platform, as the democrats and many republicans are committed to it.

Nashville had a \$1,000,000 fire on the 2nd of this month.

## CORN USED FOR FUEL.

Farmers Raise Their Own Fuel and Save Money.

Much of the corn crop of the Northwest is practically in the fields, unhusked. This is so to a large extent in South Dakota and Minnesota than elsewhere. In the former states it is estimated that fully one-third yet remains in the fields and farmers are making strong efforts to secure it. The scarcity of money makes it necessary for many to do all their own work or pay for their hired labor in produce, and in many instances are giving one-fourth of the crop for the husking. In the years gone by a seventh of the crop was considered fair wages for corn husking; now it is much more. Can it be that wages are higher, or is the fault with the money question? Money may be dearer, therefore a little of it represents more of your products.

The farmer saves his corn this year not so much for the price it brings as for the need of it. Corn is being very generally used over the entire Northwest by farmers for fuel in place of coal. Hard coal costs from \$9 in Iowa to \$11 and \$12 per ton in central South Dakota and Nebraska, while corn is worth from 15 cents per bushel in the former locality to nothing, absolutely no sale for it in the latter places. By those who have used corn as fuel it is estimated that two tons of it will go as far and furnish as much heat as one ton of hard coal. And for making steam in boilers, it is in many instances taking the place of soft coal. Besides being cheaper it is figured that it will keep thousands of dollars in the county that would otherwise go to the coal trust. The farmer having a surplus of corn exchanges it with his neighbor who is short, receiving other products or labor, and the corn is burned, while the money which would otherwise go to pay coal bills can pay other debts. It is estimated that Yankton county, South Dakota, will consume over 100,000 bushels of corn this winter for fuel.—Ex.

## FIAT MONEY.

By a Monetary Scientist.

The constant cry that fiat money is not good money is already refuted by the use of gold and silver as money. These metals with fifty years of supply on hand would have very little value if they were not used as money in any part of the world. Law, or custom having the force of law, makes gold and silver money when stamped by the government for the purpose of designation. We contend that if a law were passed making paper or any other material designated by the stamp of the government a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, it would be as good money for all purposes for which money is used as either gold or silver. We might cite many instances and make a long and elaborate argument in favor of our contention, but it would be ridiculed by all who do not understand the science of money. This question is of paramount importance and is certainly worth the experiment, which would cost the government nothing, except engraving and printing the paper.

If Congress should pass a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a small amount of strictly fiat paper money without any promise of redemption, and make such paper money receivable for taxes and all government dues and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, it would be easy to determine whether the public would take it at par as money. If they should do so and it should be sought for in the same manner that gold coin is now sought for by persons who desire to use it to pay debts and government dues, it would demonstrate that the material upon which money is stamped for designation is not the essential thing. It would verify Aristotle's definition of money when he declared that "money is a creation of law." The verification of this definition would be of the utmost value to civilization, and this government can well afford to make the experiment.

## A Woman's Touch.

From Ladies' Home Journal.

Neatness and taste are possible in the poorest homes. Let a woman make that atmosphere as dainty as her means will allow, and she will raise her husband to the same standard. And as she elevates him the effect is felt upon herself, her children, her home, and her future. Some men respond more slowly to the touch of a woman's hand displayed in their homes and their surroundings. The task may seem hopeless to the wife at times, but sooner or later the effect will show itself. There is something in every man which responds to a higher and gentler influence. Let his home be rough, and he will be rough. But infuse into that home a softening touch, be it ever so simple, and the man feels it, even though he may not directly notice it. He imbibes it unconsciously, and its effect is sure upon him.

How hateful is that maxim which says: "Business is business, politics is politics, and religion is religion." Religion is the devotion of one's all to God; but some men devote business to the devil, and politics to the devil, and try to crowd religion in the cracks and crannies of time, and make it the hypocritical outpouring of their leisure and laziness.—H. W. Beecher.

## MORE THAN ONE CROP ADVISABLE.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The people of Alabama do not have to depend upon a single crop, for the soil produces a great variety. There is no part of Alabama where corn and cotton cannot be grown to say nothing of other things indispensable in the household economy. For many years, however, everything was staked on cotton and not until that policy was abandoned did the farmers have a chance of getting ahead. Since the food crops have been the prime consideration and cotton next, everything has improved. People are learning the wisdom of keeping smokehouses and corncribs at home. William E. Smythe, in an article entitled, "Our Great Pacific Commonwealth," in the December Century, makes a statement in respect to the single crop policy. He says: "Whenever the policy of single crops is pursued, whether it be wheat, corn or cotton, raisins, prunes, or oranges, there are occasional years of well-nigh riotous prosperity. But such years are frequently more disastrous in their results than sober periods of depression. They feed the flame of speculation and raise false industrial ideas. Under the spell of such times, the people depart still further from the safe path of self-sufficient agriculture, buying more land to devote to the favorite crop, expanding their living expenses, and running into debt. When this spirit becomes the breath of industry no human laws can avert disaster. A true industrial system is like a noble river fed by eternal snows. It never floods its banks with an excessive flow, and never sinks below its normal stage. It ebbs and flows with the regular tides of the great commercial ocean to which it is tributary, but alike at high water and low it bears the ships of men upon its tranquil bosom."

## Took the Law Literally.

A very ignorant, but well-to-do citizen from the backwoods was elected coroner of a small county. A few days after his election he amazed the ordinary by asking that functionary to point out his duties for him.

"Why," said the ordinary, "when a man drops dead, or is killed by an engine, or blown up with dynamite, you simply impanel a jury and sit on him, and then render a verdict."

"That's jest what I done two hours ago," said the coroner, "an' the citizens air kickin'!"

"Kickin' about what?"

"The man what I sot on."

"Well?"

"Well, you see, hit wuz this way: He drapped by the railroad thar, an' hollered out: 'Boys, I'm dead!'"

"Well?"

"I wuz standin' in three feet of him, an' as he hollered them words, I jumped him."

"Jumped him?"

"I mean sot on him—jest like the coroners air required by law; an' as I weigh right smart, he kep' purty quiet after I landed!"

"But he was dead before you reached him, wasn't he?"

"That's whar the question comes in! Ahn't but one thing about it that's shore an' certain, an' that is—

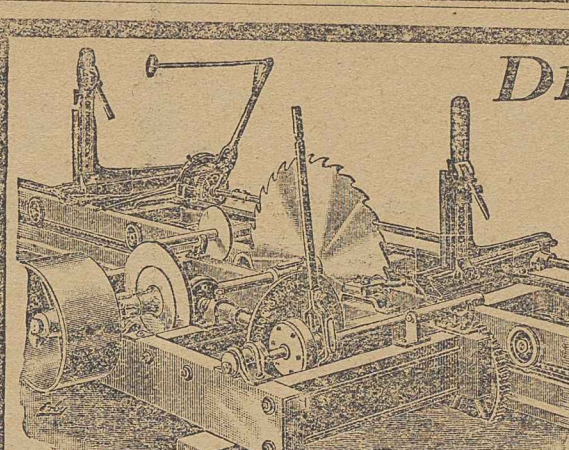
—he wuz dead when I got up!"

E. L. S.,  
—in Atlanta Constitution.

Everything is Expected From the Publishers.

Hon. J. B. Stoll, editor of the South Bend (Ind.) Times says: "Subscribers of country newspapers often allow their subscriptions to become delinquent through carelessness, and yet feel insulted if their paper is stopped or a statement of their delinquency is sent to them. They do not expect any courtesy from metropolitan papers, but the country papers are expected to come on whether they are paid for or not. This is an unjust exaction. Because he is editor of a country newspaper is no reason why a man should carry you year after year. The income from subscriptions to a newspaper is an important item. Like snowflakes they are individually small, but when aggregated they pile up wonderfully. They should be coming in every day in the year. They must come if the publisher pays his bills which fall due every month in the year." And a great deal of money is lost in this way, when it might be secured just as well as not by sending the delinquent accounts to some reputable collection agency. Subscribers rarely discontinue when they settle their indebtedness in this way, and if they do, all the better.

The editor of a paper at Storm Lake, Ia., is now in hiding in a swamp near that place in consequence of the way he mixed up the reports of a cattle show and a concert: "The concert by sixteen of Storm Lake's most beautiful young ladies was highly appreciated. They sang in a charming manner, winning the plaudits of the entire audience, who pronounced them the first breeds of short horns in the country. A few of them are of a rich brown color, but the majority of them are spotted, brown and white. Several of the heifers were fine-bodied, light limbed animals, and promise to prove good property.—Ex.



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165 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

## NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

WILLIS FULTON, Complainant,  
vs.  
HATTIE FULTON, Defendant.

In Chancery at Columbiana, Shelby County, in the 6th District, North-Eastern Division of Alabama.

IN this cause, it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of Willis Fulton, that the defendant Hattie Fulton is a non-resident of the State and that her residence is unknown. And further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant Hattie Fulton is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered, by the Register, that publication be made in the Peoples Advocate, a newspaper published in the County of Shelby once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Hattie Fulton, to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 21st day of January, A. D. 1897, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office, in Columbiana, Ala., this 22d day of December, A. D. 1896.  
GORDON DEBOSE,  
Register.

December 24, 1896.

## Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, SHELBY COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term; 30th day of November, 1896.

Estate of W. L. Dickerson, deceased.

This day came G. W. Moore, administrator, to the will annexed of the estate of Wm. L. Dickerson, deceased, and filed his account, vouchers, evidences and statement for a final settlement of the same. It is ordered that the 11th day of January, 1897, be appointed a day for making such settlement at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.  
D. R. McMILLAN,  
Judge of Probate.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:  
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
deci17-96-ly. Brooklyn, New York

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## — GROCERIES. —

We keep everything in the Grocery line. Sugar, Coffee, Cheese, Meat, Lard, Rice, Flour, Salt, Tobacco and Spices, Ginger, Soda, &c.

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Everything needed to furnish a comfortable and neat style. Chairs, Stands, &c.

In this line we have just what we receive our prompt attention.

## — MISCELLANEOUS. —

Under this head, we are always ready to supply what may call for, such as School Books and Stationery of all kinds. We respectfully solicit your orders.

## THE ADVOCATE'S GIFT.

"Times are hard, and we 'stand treat.'" We have arranged to make our subscribers a gift that will last the whole year. We will send every person who calls at our office and pays up a year in advance one of the following high grade and valuable hand books:

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A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome, its practical suggestions on home life and makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to be a very member of the family. The publisher, who will be glad to send the readers of the paper a free copy.

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# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

NO. 29.

Congress is talking.

Professional politicians will do to stand. The world is going mad after wealth and power.

Push the work of education on government railroads.

There is a strong mistrust that the meat trust is hoggyish.

A howler for office is out of his place in the People's party.

"Banks are more dangerous than standing armies."—Jefferson.

Let the war against banks of issue be waged all along the line.

The Republican party has a large batch of promises to redeem. Watch it. Agitate the question of compelling the banks to give full security to depositors.

The Jaw Gymnasium, alias the American Congress, is now in full blast.

If we had Direct Legislation we could wipe up the earth with the politicians.

One of the demands of the times, and one that the people will have soon, is an income tax.

The banks have declared war on the people's money, now let war be declared against the banks.

The People's party is no one man's party or two men's foolishness. The rank and file must rule.

One of the principal objections which plutocratic papers urge against Populism is Peffer's whiskers.

In Illinois a banker has been sent to the penitentiary for robbing his depositors. Mark one for Illinois.

It costs about \$20,000,000 a year to sustain the navy, and the proposition now is to increase this expense.

The little dollar of contract and the big dollar of payment is what makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

If the law does not make money, then let us demand the repeal of the law which makes gold a legal tender.

The New York Journal is authority for the statement that the Republicans had a campaign fund of \$16,000,000.

The Republicans threaten to break up the trusts. If they do they will earn the gratitude of a long suffering people.

Don't depend too much upon the question of free silver as an issue; educate along the lines of the Populist platform.

A number of the men who marched in Chicago for "sound money" in the recent campaign are now marching for something to eat.

If it is unconstitutional to tax the rich then we should have a system that would make it impossible for a man to become very rich.

Did you ever think what little respect the rich anarchists have for the laws. They seem to think that laws are made for the poor to observe only.

Finance, Transportation and Land constitute the main issues which concern humanity most. Let every Populist continue to educate along these lines.

The law cannot make a wrong right; robbery is robbery whether a violation of law or not. Trusts, however, are unlawful combinations and therefore unlawful robbers.

The Imperative Mandate enables the people to vote office-holders out of office when they don't do to suit them. Of course plutocracy and the office-holders will oppose it.

The war against excessive rates of railroad and express companies is increasing in its intensity. The logic of events points to government ownership as the only remedy.

More rotten armor plate has been discovered going into the construction of some of our war vessels. The armor plate companies seem to be in the steel business as well as the steel business.

Railroad corporations have done more to corrupt our courts and legislatures than all other things combined. Government ownership will avoid all this, as well as be a great saving to the people.

The Republicans seem to be in a peck of trouble; they are asked by the bankers to retire the greenbacks and they don't see their way clear to do it without issuing bonds, which they fear to do. If they do either, or both, defeat stares them in the face at the next election.

There is considerable fear expressed among Populists at the proposition to increase the standing army, but a greater danger than that threatens us. It is the aggressive spirit of the banks. Having disposed of silver, as they think, they now propose to destroy the greenback and assume full control of the currency.

## THE MONEY QUESTION

TRUE MONEY AND OUR PRESENT VICIOUS SYSTEM.

The Intrinsic Value Fallacy Is the Sum of All Villainies and the Foundation of All the Monetary Evils That Afflict the World.

Rev. D. Oglesby in Chicago Express: A true system of money would secure a just exchange of the products of labor. But the money systems of the world are perverted, and money is made the instrument to rob and enslave labor. It is so perverted that it places the cart before the horse. Ignoring the fact that labor fixes and regulates prices of all property to be exchanged, money is made to usurp the place of labor, and it becomes master instead of servant. It sets and regulates prices of everything on earth, of money too, when as a matter of fact it is nothing but the price of property itself. We read of money being "cheap," or "dear," an "easy money market," a "tight money market," etc. Money, true money, bears a similar relation to property that the yard stick does to a bolt of cloth, or the surveyor's chain to a tract of land.

The yard stick does not make the bolt of cloth longer or shorter, but is used to ascertain its actual length. So the surveyor's chain issued to ascertain the boundary of a tract of land, not to change the area. If the chain was made of rubber the quarter section might be made to contain 1,000 acres, instead of 640; just as our rubber system of money makes the farmer's wheat sometimes \$1.50 per bushel and sometimes 50 cents; or the laborer's day of work sometimes \$2.00 and sometimes \$1.00, all of which is accomplished by expanding or contracting the volume of money in the country.

It is a wicked perversion of money to give it such power.

It makes it the master and enslaves the toilers. This perversion of money is based on the false idea that money is property, that it possesses intrinsic value.

It is even recognized as not only property, but elevated above all property.

1. This idea gives rise to a class of money-mongers—men who deal in money. Money is not made to deal in, but to do business with.

2. This property idea is the basis on which usury or interest stands. There is no other foundation for interest to stand on but this false property claim.

3. This property idea is the source of all debt. Debts are made to draw interest, and for no other purpose.

4. Interest, rents, and profits, all spring out of this same property fallacy—property money—because if the wealth producer always received the actual value for his product there would be no ground for profits; only compensation for labor.

5. This property idea of money causes it to be hoarded and the volume contracted so as to make their property (money) more valuable than all other property.

6. This produces panics and hard times, causing all prices to shrink, banks to fail, business houses are ruined and business paralyzed.

7. This property fallacy is the foundation for the theory of redeeming one kind of money with another kind; or swapping dollars.

8. This property fallacy causes the world to cling to coin as the only material to use for money. All money made out of paper is only currency redeemable in coin.

The object is to make money scarce and produce debts in order to get interest. And the theory now is to have no real money in the world but gold; all other money must stand on that.

We are assured that all the minted gold in the world could be stowed away in an ordinary church, house or hall. This little pile of metal is to fix the price of, and measure the value of, every kind of property on the earth.

It is absurd and monstrous. It is so contemptible that, as the boy said, it isn't fit to be ridiculous.

Thus we must keep \$100,000,000 of gold as a sacred reserve, to accommodate the banks. Nobody else wants to redeem greenbacks.

9. This intrinsic property idea of money is the cause of Wall street gold gambling.

10. To sum it all up in few words, this property idea of money adopted by the world, is the sum of all villainies. It is the upas tree breeding death to all governments.

It not only robs mankind, but robs God too. Here is the proof:—God makes the oak tree. It bears acorns. The acorn is invested with vitality. It will grow and make another oak tree.

Man makes money—the dollar. It is falsely invested with vitality. The dollar will grow and make another dollar.

Thus man becomes a creator too, and man's work, money, is equal or superior to God's work. The oak tree will grow old and die. But the dollar planted in debt never grows old or dies.

Sam Jones said when the old prophet Daniel waked up in the lion's den after pillow his head on the shaggy mane of the lion and sleeping soundly all night, he rubbed his eyes, and, looking round, said, "This beats h—ll."

His idea was that if he had disobeyed his God he would have been cast into hell instead of the lion's den. But this property theory of money beats the great God.

His intention was that every man should eat his bread in the sweat of his face, or by labor. But this system lifts the money-monger above God's law of labor. He can snap his finger in defiance of his creator's law.

Some one made the calculation that

1 cent put at compound interest on the day Christ was born at 6 per cent would amount to more now than all the wealth of every kind on the American continent. Only 1 cent.

One dime placed at 5 per cent compound interest on the first Christmas would now amount to over 32,000,000,000,000 of spheres as large as our earth of solid gold. It would take a man 1,600 years to count these globes, counting 100 a day. It would make over 800,000 rows of globes as large as the earth made of solid gold, reaching to the sun. Only a dime.

That is the outcome of property money. The world is groaning under its load and it is getting heavier every hour. No wonder it crushed to powder Rome, Greece, Egypt, and all the great empires of earth.

We are traveling the same road and unless we "face about" we will land where they did.

But we don't propose to "face about." We voted to stick to the gold standard because the Republican party wanted us to do it.

For thirty years or over the Republican and Democratic parties pretended to fight each other with all their might. The reformers told the people that it was a sham war. The old parties held up the tariff before the people, like shaking a red rag at a mad bull, so as to keep the country from seeing that they were manipulating the money question so as to enslave them. Now the two old parties are married and enjoying their honeymoon.

It was not free coinage of silver that both the old parties hated. This was sham again. It was the income tax, government by injunction, but especially the war on national banks that these enemies hated.

The hard conditions of life produced by this heathen system of money is awful. "The destruction of the poor is their poverty." Bible. The harvest of mammon worship is appalling.

In the year 1895 over two hundred men were carried each day to drunkards' graves. Over thirty murders each day, and over ten suicides. Estimate if you can the anguish, the tears, the groans, the crushed hearts and blasted lives of the wives and children of wrecked families.

Yet we voted to worship the gold calf on Nov. 3.

So this dance of death is to continue. The priests of mammon rejoice. They have gained a great victory.

They have put down anarchy. They have crushed out repudiation. They have their feet on the neck of the toilers, and their slaves are subdued. Hanna's money did it and they shout for joy. Let the masses weep, starve, suffer and die. What care they? Gold is God. "What is the Almighty that we should serve him?" "Is there knowledge in the Most High?" Yes, "He shall laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh," and it cometh.

Richview, Ill.

The Fewer the Better.

For three successive elections Mississippi has chosen seven Congressmen on a total vote of less than 66,000. In 1894 the total vote was less than 40,000. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution reads in part as follows:

"But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, for the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male citizens of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state."

Outside of South Carolina there were perhaps no three Congressmen, who will occupy seats in the next house whose districts did not cast in the aggregate more than 66,000 votes, and in many single districts in the late election more than half that vote was thrown.

Now if the clause of the constitution above quoted means anything it means, that under such conditions as now prevail in this state and South Carolina the representation in Congress shall be cut down in the proportion which the number of male citizens disfranchised by state laws bear to the whole number of male citizens in the state over twenty-one years of age.

This would give Mississippi two, certainly not more than three Congressmen, and unless we had a wonderful improvement on the old gang who have masqueraded at Washington the past six years, we do not hesitate to say the fewer the better.

The People Are Getting What They Voted For.

The coal monopoly is turning its screw once more for the oppression of the people. There is no duty on anthracite coal and never has been. It was thought the reduction of the duty on soft coal from 75 to 40 cents per ton would tend to reduce the price of anthracite. But it has not had that effect, and gradually coal has been going up while all other products are going down. It simply shows that there is a combine or trust that they have the people by the throat. Government will have to take hold of that monopoly, as of the railroads and other great corporations, and exact that which is just and right for the benefit of the public. Even wages in the mines have been crowded down. The poor man everywhere suffers while the rich mine-owner prospers. Often the railway companies are partners in helping to give another turn to the monopolistic screw.—Western Rural.

## REFORM THAT DON'T REFORM.

Government Issue of Paper Money Is the Big End of the Money Question.

We have never yet seen the Democratic politician who did not talk and act as if all the monetary reform needed in this country was the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Bryan following the habit of his kind whenever he begins a discussion of the money question commences with silver and ends with silver.

In a recent article of his published in the North American Review we find this characteristic Democratic sentence:

"The declaration of the Chicago convention in favor of the free coinage of silver forced upon the people of this country," he says, "a study of the money question in general; and within the last four months more people have been studying the silver question with deliberation than ever before in the history of the world."

From a Democratic standpoint "free coinage of silver is the money question" entire and the "money question" is the "silver question," nothing more and nothing less.

It seems never to have filtered through a Democratic skull that free coinage of silver would not add more than 73 cents per capita to the circulating medium in this country per annum, and that the amount would be so small the next generation would scarcely perceive the increase, for the population would increase in nearly the same proportion.

The idea that the national bankers who at present control our money volume and contract and expand it at will and pleasure—always for their benefit and to the injury of the nation's industries, should be forced out of the governing business and that Uncle Sam alone should issue our paper currency seems never to have reached a Democratic brain. And it never will, notwithstanding the fact that this is the big end of the "money question."

Until Mr. Bryan and men like him can muster up the courage to abandon party names for principle and set his great energies to work unimpeded by the dead weight of Democracy, he will never comprehend the real needs of the people. Free silver is an incident in the monetary reform for which the country is clamoring, but it is not a remedy for the evils suffered and the man who thinks so has much yet to learn and he who knowing better attempts to make the "silver question" and the "money question" synonymous terms, only for fear he will incur the enmity of the national bankers, is an arrant demagogue.

Democratic reform is a reform that don't reform worth a cent.—People's Messenger.

## Postal Savings Banks.

From the Boston Globe: The people of Europe seem to get much more accommodations out of great functions like the postoffice than we secure in this country.

In Germany the postoffice is a mammoth express office as well as an agency for mailing letters. Within the border of the empire one can send almost anything through the mails, from a pin to a piano.

In Great Britain the postoffice serves an even greater variety of purposes. Besides taking care of regular mail matter it is an express office, a savings bank, a life insurance company and an agent for the sale of annuities. In the savings bank line one may deposit from a shilling to £50 a year, interest being paid at the rate of 2½ per cent. Through the postoffice the depositor can buy consols, and the office will also sell stock obtained through it.

Thus, by means of the British postal system, many poor people become owners of government stock.

There are 12,000 local postoffices which deal in life insurance policies and sell annuities. In fact, the British postoffice largely prevents poor people from being seduced into unreliable speculative schemes. Backed by the government it enables the poor to find a safe deposit for their earnings, and the branch offices serve to circulate money among the poorer classes.

What can be done under a monarchical system successfully cannot always be done successfully in the same way under a republican form of government. But it is not strange that the success of certain postal savings banks and other "foreign institutions" should cause many to ask why America cannot adopt them.

Congress could be engaged in far less profitable work than in considering the strong points of the postal systems in Germany and Great Britain, and the practicability of incorporating them, in some form or other for the benefit of our own people.

## Postal Savings Banks.

From the Philadelphia City Item: In Great Britain the postal savings bank system has proved an unalloyed success. It is a boon to the workingman of frugal habits, and, besides, creates a foundation upon which "sure thing" dear to English hearts, the annuity, is built. Savings banks do not suspend in England, leaving depositors nothing to show for their years of thrift and self-denial. And the system is as simple as it is satisfactory.

Boatner, Democratic free silver Congressman from Louisiana, wants to increase the salaries of congressmen from \$5,000 to \$7,000. That's a sample of Democratic economy.

The wealthy classes will always oppose anything like the Initiative and Referendum, because it means actual government by the people.

Brave men never give up the fight. Let us take it up with renewed effort.

## ALABAMA'S CHRONICLES.

The Latest Happenings of a Great State.

### MORE DAMAGE SUITS.

Birmingham.—The following suits have been entered in the City and Circuit courts against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company growing out of the Cahaba River bridge disaster:

William T. Tibbs, administrator of Jennie H. Tibbs, deceased, vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, damages; suit for \$40,000. Three cases, James W. Fencher, administrator of F. W. Tibbs, deceased, vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, damages; suit for \$40,000.

### ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

Seale.—One morning the past week when Jailer Chadwick carried breakfast to his prisoners they attempted a break for liberty. By hard work, with a piece of water piping, which they had managed to secure, they had bent and sprung the cell door so that it would not fasten, and when Mr. Chadwick went up, two or three negroes made for him. He promptly covered them with a revolver, and they beat a hasty retreat to their cells, begging him not to shoot. When they got away from Mr. Chadwick they were older than they now are and will have more experience.

### STATE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

Tuskaloosa.—The committee appointed by the General Assembly to investigate the State University have completed their labors and returned home. The committee consists of Hibbard, of Monroe; Robertson, of Mobile; Longshore, of Shelby; and Kilpatrick, of Wilcox. The report of the committee will cover 150 pages, and there will be no minority report. The report will create a profound sensation. The committee made a thorough examination, and examined forty persons, comprising the president, faculty, cadets, citizens, etc. The testimony taken fills 236 pages. The committee was treated with the utmost courtesy, and every opportunity given to obtain the fullest information. The committee was much to deplore, many defects to be remedied, and will make some radical recommendations.

### PROUD OF THEIR ARMORY.

Alexander City.—The armory of the Alexander City Rifles has been beautified in many ways the past two weeks, and is now as handsome as any parlor. It has been overhauled, repainted, repaired, refurnished, etc., and new shades and new curtains add to the good looks. A large curtain hangs gracefully across the large room, which divides it into apartments—one to be used for the assembly room and the other for the gun rack and accoutrements. The work was left to Messrs. Hodo, Smith and Bush, and they have displayed the most artistic taste. Pictures will be hung, carpets laid, new furniture put in and other improvements made.

The boys are justly proud of the armory, and will not feel in the least embarrassed when their lady friends and invited guests visit them.

### AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Blocton.—Last Tuesday night Mr. Miller's store, at Green Pond, was broken open and robbed of two double-barreled guns, candy, etc., amounting to about \$80, and Friday night H. C. & W. B. Reynolds' store, on Smith Hill, at this place, was broken into and a lot of watches, money, clothes, etc., stolen.

Saturday morning Tom Miller, William T. Blackburn and John Miller went to arrest Hillery Guy, when he drew his gun on Tom Miller, and was in the act of shooting, when Mr. William Blackburn threw his pistol in his face and made him (Guy) drop his gun. A lot of stolen property, in his possession, was identified by Mr. Miller, and Guy was brought here this afternoon, and Mr. Sam Allen, storekeeper for Messrs. Reynolds, identified and swore to the clothing the man had on. The watches were described, and even the money found in Guy's possession had a smell on them that Mr. Allen told before he saw it, satisfying the spectators that it was Reynolds' money.

### BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Brewton.—Our night policeman, E. A. Rogers, "covered himself with glory" Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, by capturing a gang of robbers, supposed to be the ones wanted at Letohatchie and Evergreen for robbing the post-offices at those places.

Mr. Rogers detected them in our postoffice here, drilling the safe. Slipping off and getting some help, he came back and surrounded the place. One back and evidently "heard something," of them tripped to the rear door, and was silently stealing away, when a double-barreled shotgun was presented, with the business end toward him, and he was invited to remain inside.

They were taken without resistance, together with their kit of tools. They had drilled a hole about a half an inch in diameter entirely through the safe door. There were two white men in the office, and two others, supposed to be their pals, were arrested later in the night. They were tough-looking tramps, and were all turned over to Sheriff McWilliams and locked up.

Birmingham.—An important conference was held in the Commercial Club

rooms Friday noon, at which it was determined that Alabama will be represented by a fine exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial, in Nashville. The State Board and mineral owners came together and discussed the exhibit. Four big corporations promised to make a display of minerals. This promise of the corporations insures the appropriation by the Department of Agriculture.

The Board of Commissioners met promptly, and Birmingham's representatives were on hand. Among those present were the following: Maj. V. F. Culver, Commissioner of Agriculture and President of the Board; Mr. H. G. McCall, of Montgomery Secretary of the Board; Maj. F. Y. Anderson, Land Commissioner of the Queen and Crescent system, and member of the Board; P. G. Shook, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company; Maj. T. D. Radcliff, of Sheffield, Ala., manager of the properties of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company; T. M. Byars, editor of the Blountsville Journal; Thomas W. Fayman, editor of the Albertsville Journal; J. F. Fletcher, contractor; P. Byrne, architect, and others.

## YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Prevalent in Havana. Soldiers the Victims.

Washington, D. C.—The current number of The Public Health Reports, issued by the Marine Hospital Service, contains a report from Sanitary Inspector Burgess, at Havana, who says:

"During the week ending January 7, there were 306 deaths in the city, 61 of which were caused by yellow fever, approximately 170 new cases; 78 were caused by smallpox, with 702 new cases, approximately; 9 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called perillous fever; 4 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 15 by dysentery, 18 by enteritis, 1 by the grippé, 8 by pneumonia and 37 by tuberculosis.

"Sixty of the 61 deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, while all of the 78 deaths from smallpox occurred among civilians in the different parts of the city.

"Yellow fever, on the whole, rather diminishes, as might be expected from the cooler weather which has been prevailing for some time, but smallpox increases."

The Vice-Consul-General at Port au Prince, Hayti, under date of December 16, reports that the yellow fever epidemic that prevailed there has ceased its ravages.

Henry S. Caminero, sanitary inspector at Santiago de Cuba, says that 52 deaths have been reported during the week ended January 2, of which three were from yellow fever. The latter disease has abated somewhat, but the inspector says that as a new regiment arrived from Spain January 1, he has no doubt the fever cases will again increase. Malaria is, as usual, causing many victims.

## ON SUSPICION.

A Pole Is Arrested.—Believed to be Connected with the Cahaba Wreck.

Birmingham, Ala.—Deputy sheriff James Ball returned from Eatonton, Ga., Monday morning, bringing with him Sam Palatka, a Pole, who is suspected of knowing something about the wrecking of the Birmingham Mineral train, on the Cahaba River bridge Sunday, December 27th, which caused the death of twenty-eight people.

Ball secured requisition papers from Governor Johnston and the Governor of Georgia duly recognized them.

Palatka was arrested by parties in Eatonton after he is said to have made a number of statements concerning the wreck. It is stated that he told of the wreck so accurately, described the country where the horrible catastrophe occurred and made known many other incidents connected therewith that he excited suspicion. He was watched closely and finally arrested.

Sheriff O'Brien was notified and it was thought advisable to bring him back for interrogation.

The parties making the arrest are said to have some strong evidence against Palatka, who is a wandering sort of a fellow.

The Southern Railway and Louisville and Nashville offer a reward of \$10,000 for the conviction of the party or parties who wrecked the train.

## TILLMAN WITHDRAWS.

And Governor "Bob" Taylor Will Be Inducted Into Office.

Nashville, Tenn.—Hon. George N. Tillman is out in a card formally abandoning the contest for the gubernatorial chair. Mr. Tillman asserts as his chief reason the enactment of the Bond bill, which has passed the Legislature and received Executive sanction. This bill provides for the execution of bond in the sum of \$25,000 by the contestant when such contest is not made in "good faith" or for political effect.

Mr. Tillman says it would be useless for him to contest the election when the men who enacted this measure would be in effect the court of last resort. His action is approved by the leading Republicans of this city and State.

In view of Mr. Tillman's withdrawal the inauguration of Governor-elect Robert L. Taylor has been arranged to take place on Thursday. The occasion will be without demonstration, and ultra democratic in its simplicity.

Subscribe now and keep posted.

## SAW MACEO BURIED.

Colonel Hernandez, of the Cuban Force Writes Interestingly.

New York, N. Y.—A Tribune special from Jacksonville, Fla., dated Sunday, says:

A letter was received here on Friday from Lieutenant Colonel Andre Hernandez, now in command of the department of the Cuban army encamped near Havana, giving the true account of Maceo's death and his subsequent burial. As he says that he was in command of the Cuban detachment that recovered the body from Major Crujeada's command, and afterwards buried it, his statement should settle the matter.

The letter was sent to J. A. Huan, the Florida representative of the Cuban junta. It came through the underground channel. It is dated January 9th and from the "encampment near Havana." After extending to Mr. Huan thanks for past favors, the letter goes on:

"It was on December 7th that we suffered a great misfortune in the tragic death (by ambush) of our leader, Maceo. This is the greatest misfortune we have suffered since the war began, but it only encourages us to fight the harder and to avenge his death.

"We were camped near the fight that day and heard the firing. Maceo came across the trocha, unknown to us, with but forty men. More than 1,500 Spaniards, who had been informed of his trip, ambushed him. He rode into it and was shot at the first fire.

"We heard the firing and thinking that some of our friends were attacked by the Spanish Guirillas, started off at once to their aid, though we had but 400 men. When we reached the scene of the slaughter it was most over, and then we were told that Maceo was dead and that the enemy had his body tied to a horse's tail and were taking it off. Our men were perfectly frantic over the report and begged to be lead against the Spaniards. We dashed forward with drawn machetes and what a fight that was!

"The Spaniards met us and the encounter was horrible. Our men fought to kill; only bent on avenging Maceo's death. Our trusty and sharp machetes fell with regularity and I think that we killed more than two hundred of the enemy; and what is more, we had the consolation of recovering the body of our beloved Maceo. The Spaniards fought hard again to regain it, charging upon us repeatedly, but our carry machetes were too much for them and they suddenly retreated.

"Our little force suffered terribly. Our cavalry, which went into the fight eighty strong, came out with only 22 men, and the infantry suffered almost in the same proportion. But for all that, we were consoled by the fact that our brave brothers gave up their lives in a good cause, and to save the body of our lamented Maceo from the desecration which the Spaniards would have inflicted.

"We buried the body in a secret place and a secure one. Only myself and a few selected officers know the location. In due time it will be marked. If known now the murderous Spaniards would try to get it, and parade it as showing their great triumph. "Poor Maceo sleeps in peace, but his brothers remain to avenge him, and that they are doing daily. I have a good many important things to tell you in connection with this, but I do not care to put them in this, as I am not positive that the latter will not through safely."

## WRECKERS THROW A



# THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published -:- Every -:- Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbi-  
ana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
One copy one year, \$1.00  
One copy six months, .50  
One copy three months, .25

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
Advertisements for less than one  
month, \$1.00 per square for the first in-  
sertion, and 50 cents for each subse-  
quent insertion.

1 inch 3 mos \$ 5, 6 mos \$ 8, 12 mos \$12  
2 " " " 8, " 12, " 18  
3 " " " 12, " 18, " 25  
4 " " " 15, " 20, " 30

All legal and transient advertise-  
ments inserted at statute rates.

Local and special notices 10 cents per  
line for each insertion, except by spe-  
cial contract.

Advertising bills are due after first  
insertion.

Yearly contracts, subject to changes,  
will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted  
the full time contracted for.

All articles or communications in  
advocacy of the interest of individuals,  
firms or corporations, will be charged  
for at full advertising rates.

All communications must be accom-  
panied by the name of the writer to in-  
sure publication.

All communications must be writ-  
ten on one side, otherwise they will be  
thrown in the waste basket. No re-  
jected communications returned.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., JAN. 21, 1897.

The recent fire at Centre, Ala.,  
has almost completely destroyed the  
town. Only four business  
houses were saved from the flames.

The city census of Atlanta, Ga.,  
and suburbs, shows 101,000, about  
40,000 of the whole are negroes,  
107 Cubans, 178 Russians, 285  
Irish, 707 Germans, all told 25000  
of foreign birth.

The Hebrew Reform congrega-  
tion of Huntsville, Ala., at a re-  
cent meeting, drafted and adopted  
resolutions requesting the county  
representatives to use their influ-  
ence to have the legislature estab-  
lish in Alabama a reformatory for  
youthful criminals.

Never economize politeness. To  
be courteous is a divine injunction.  
Courtesy should flavor every act of  
the most ordinary day. Its prac-  
tice would invest life with beauty  
and sweetness, would garland the  
rough places and soften the hard,  
and be soothing balm to the sensi-  
tive, so often needlessly wounded.

A SPECIAL FROM Gadsden, Ala.,  
to the Atlanta Constitution says:  
"It is announced here that the  
Huntsville soap factory has made  
arrangements to move its plant to  
Attalla. The capacity of the plant  
will be increased and the largest  
soap works in the south will be  
opened in Attalla. As soon as the  
buildings are completed for the  
soap works, the company intends  
to add machinery for the manufac-  
ture of brooms. The cause of the  
removal is stated to be the super-  
ior facilities enjoyed by Attalla."

We publish in another column  
the card of Mr. Aldrich's neigh-  
bors, not that we believe it neces-  
sary in defense of Mr. Aldrich, but  
simply as an act of justice to the  
gentlemen signing the card. We  
know the signers of the card to be  
gentlemen of unimpeachable char-  
acter, most of them opposed to Mr.  
Aldrich politically. The democrats  
of Aldrich express the sentiments  
of a large majority of the demo-  
crats of this county and of the dis-  
trict. The severe rebuke admin-  
istered to the State Herald by the  
press of the State in refusing to  
notice the vile slander, goes to  
prove that the chivalry of which  
we of the South used to boast, still  
exist in the breast of the intelli-  
gent manhood of the South, and  
that they spurn with contempt the  
vile slander of innocent ladies for  
political purposes.

The coroner's jury which has  
been investigating the Cahaba river  
bridge disaster, has returned the  
following verdict:

"We, the coroner's jury on the  
inquest into the death of Andrew  
Bryson and others, find that the  
said Andrew Bryson and others  
came to their deaths from injuries  
consequent on the falling of the  
Cahaba river bridge, in Bibb coun-  
ty, December 27, 1896; the jury  
further finds, after diligent exami-  
nation into the wreck of said  
bridge, and a careful consideration  
of the evidence brought before  
them, that they are unable to as-  
certain the cause of the falling of  
said bridge.

"The jury further recommend to  
the honorable general assembly of  
the state of Alabama, now in ses-  
sion, that they pass such laws as  
will in future provide for some  
other mode of heating passenger  
trains than by coal stoves."

## HON. W. F. ALDRICH.

WHAT HIS NEIGHBORS SAY  
ABOUT THE CHARGES  
MADE BY MR. T. S.  
PLOWMAN.

Editor Birmingham State Herald.

Our attention having been called  
to a scurrilous and uncalled for ar-  
ticle in the columns of your Sun-  
day's edition, reflecting on the per-  
sonal character of Col. W. F. Al-  
drich of this place, we the under-  
signed white citizens of Aldrich  
and vicinity, irrespective of party  
lines and political influences, re-  
quest the pleasure and privilege of  
replying to said article, in vindica-  
tion of the fair name of our fellow-  
townsman, while he is absent from  
our midst.

We cannot see why Mr. Plowman  
should resort to this method of  
warfare, in a matter of simple con-  
test for a seat; or why he should  
invoke such unusual methods to de-  
termine a matter of purely legal  
right. He certainly has not  
strengthened his cause with any  
fair minded democrat, or republi-  
can, to the least degree, by assail-  
ing the personal character of Col.  
Aldrich and even breaking over the  
conventional barriers of propriety  
and decency, and dragging into  
publicity the innocent ladies of his  
household. We have seldom known  
such a want of chivalry manifested  
in congressional timber.

We have known Col. Aldrich  
long and well, and while most of us  
are politically opposed to him, yet  
we deem it but a matter of simple  
justice to denounce this slanderous  
assault made upon him in the pub-  
lic prints; and to deny, EMPHATIC-  
ALLY and UNEQUIVOCALLY the ma-  
licious charges therein made, re-  
flecting on himself and family.

Had Mr. Plowman sought other  
sources of information, he would  
hardly have essayed to prejudice  
his cause by resort to such a puer-  
ile and silly warfare; and we fear  
he has not always been so particu-  
lar in scrutinizing the private  
characters of ALL candidates he  
has supported for office.

There is nothing to be gained by  
these unfair attacks on a man, who  
stands high as a thorough gentle-  
man in his own community.

We feel that we cannot remain  
silent under these ill timed asser-  
tions, without raising our voices  
against such splanetic exhibitions  
of malice and envy; and we surely  
are better located to know the  
facts, whereof we speak, than his  
wily opponent—miles away—who  
ruthlessly tramples to scorn the sa-  
cred safeguards that every gentle-  
man respects, in almost every con-  
dition of life.

Respectfully,  
W. H. COBB, C. N. PRICHARD, W. C.  
CARPENTER, JNO. W. INGRAM,  
PLEASANT SHAW, ROBT. KINOMER,  
W. P. MC CONAUGHY, S. S. HOL-  
BROOK, THOS. J. HOSKINS, W. F.  
THOMPSON, T. J. PATTON, A. F.  
HUTCHINGS, T. A. BEST, G. W. CAN-  
TERBURY, P. W. HOSKIN, C. F. RO-  
BINS, E. S. HOSKINS, GEORGE B.  
MONROE, J. P. HOSKINS, J. L. MC-  
CONAUGHY.

**Free Homesteads.**  
Rocky Mountain News.

By a vote of 35 to 11 the senate  
on the 14th passed the house bill  
giving free homesteads to settlers  
on the Indian reservations in Ar-  
kansas and elsewhere. It was bit-  
terly opposed by certain Eastern  
senators, but they were not strong  
enough to defeat the measure.

The final debate on the bill  
brought Senator Teller to the floor,  
who delivered an impassioned  
speech in its favor and in a gen-  
eral defense of the West. He re-  
ferred to the money that had been  
spent on Eastern harbors and riv-  
ers, and then held up to scorn the  
opposition to giving the settlers a  
homestead. The speech had a  
marked effect on the senate, as the  
vote shows.

The passage of this bill is a mat-  
ter of congratulation. It was a  
just measure, and will materially  
aid in the development of Oklahoma  
and other sections of the West to  
which it may apply. The plea of  
the opposition was that it would  
prevent some \$35,000,000 from  
flowing into the treasury, but if  
the money was there then some  
senators would be willing to vote  
it to the Nicaragua canal or some  
other scheme. Now, if the presi-  
dent signs the bill, this amount of  
money will be retained in the  
transmissouri country, and aid  
each individual settler to the  
amount of \$400 in the improve-  
ment of his claims, and in the  
building of a home. It was for  
this that Senator Teller made so  
effective a plea for the passage of  
the bill, and to him and all the sen-  
ators who voted for it, the West  
owes a debt of gratitude.

## SENATOR-ELECT MONEY ON CUBA.

Atlanta Constitution.  
United States Senator-Elect H.  
D. Money, of Mississippi, who has  
just returned home after a two  
weeks' sojourn in Cuba, gives a de-  
tailed account of his visit to the  
island in last Monday's issue of  
The New York Journal.

After surveying the field with his  
own eyes, the senator-elect returns  
to this country with his faith in the  
ultimate success of the Cuban up-  
rising more securely fixed than  
ever. From what he saw and heard  
during his stay on the island he is  
satisfied that Spain is utterly pow-  
erless to extinguish the present  
revolution.

In this opinion the senator-elect  
states that General Fitzhugh Lee,  
the American consul at Havana,  
cordially agrees with him. Indeed,  
he further states that General Lee,  
at the time of his interview with  
that officer, was so thoroughly con-  
vinced of the futility of Spanish  
efforts to subdue the island that he  
wished his views on the subject to  
be communicated to the authori-  
ties at Washington. This feature  
of the interview, however, is de-  
nied by General Lee, for diplomatic  
reasons no doubt.

In touching upon his interview  
with General Weyler the senator-  
elect describes the Spanish butcher  
as a man of small stature, but with  
the dignified bearing of a soldier.  
In reply to a question as to the  
headway which he had made in  
suppressing the rebellion, General  
Weyler informed his visitor that he  
had driven out the last insurgent  
from the neighborhood of Havana  
and that he anticipated but little  
difficulty in the future.

On subsequently investigating  
the truth of this statement, Mr.  
Money found that General Weyler  
had deliberately misinformed him  
or else had displayed gross igno-  
rance of the facts. In the close  
neighborhood of Havana he ascer-  
tained that several bodies of insur-  
gents were located, each number-  
ing from 800 to 1,400 men, and  
armed with improved weapons. In-  
stead of betraying the least idea of  
abandoning the struggle for inde-  
pendence, the senator-elect states  
that the patriotism of the Cubans  
is steadily increasing and that vic-  
tory will inevitably perch upon  
their standards.

This information in regard to  
the status of affairs on the island,  
coming from such a distinguished  
individual as Senator-Elect Money,  
is valuable contribution to the lit-  
erature of the Cuban uprising, and  
is sure to have its weight not only  
with our national law-makers, but  
with the public at large. In going  
to Cuba Senator-Elect Money was  
actuated by no other purpose than  
to ascertain the exact truth of the  
situation. Although his sympa-  
thies were strongly in favor of the  
Cubans, he felt that in order to  
vote intelligently upon the question  
it was necessary for him to become  
thoroughly acquainted with the  
facts on both sides. That he has  
returned home with his Cuban sym-  
pathies more deeply stirred is con-  
clusive evidence of the fact that  
Spanish brutality has not been mis-  
represented.

### Friendship of Youth.

Two kinds of friends stand be-  
fore every young person. The one  
is not good, and invites to what-  
soever things are unworthy. The  
other is pure, inspiring, uplifting,  
and invites to whatsoever things  
are pure, whatsoever things are  
lovely. It is possible for every one  
to have friendships which will be  
enriched and full of beautiful in-  
spirations. They may not always  
seem so attractive as those which  
are more worldly. Good friends do  
not think of life as all ease and  
self-indulgence. It was Emerson  
who said: "The chief want of life  
is, somebody who shall make us do  
the best we can." That is the kind  
of friend young people need. But  
too often the opportunities for tak-  
ing into life such friendships are  
missed, rejected, while friendships  
are accepted which bring no good,  
which only entangle the life in  
meshes of evil and which lead to  
loss, harm and sorrow. There is a  
time when the gate of holy and  
worthy friendship stands open.  
Then there is a day when it is  
shut. The friendships more large-  
ly than we dream, make the life  
and its destiny. There are many  
people far on in their years, bound  
now inextricably in the claims of  
evil or unworthy companionships,  
who look back with bitter regret to  
the day when they turned away  
from friends who would have made  
their career one of beauty and  
good, choosing those not worthy.

### Farm Implements.

It is doubtless true that it costs  
more these days to stock a farm  
with tools and implements than it  
did in olden times when prices of  
most farm products were as high,  
if not higher, than now. Yet, de-  
spite the cost, the new implements  
do so much better work that farm-  
ers find them a necessity. All the  
more, therefore, they should take  
good care of them when bought.  
More tools rust by exposure to  
wind and rain than are worn out  
by actual use. The saving of  
money by keeping implement hous-  
ed is the most profitable economy  
the farmer can practice.

A turning point in a woman's  
life is when she meets another with  
a new bonnet.

## THE MISSING WORD.

A New Chance for Our Sub-  
scribers To Make Money.

We call the attention of our  
readers to the interesting details of  
our clubbing proposition with The  
Atlanta Weekly Constitution, pub-  
lished in full elsewhere. As will  
be seen, the joint price of our pa-  
per and The Weekly Constitution  
for one year is but \$1.50. Every  
subscriber will not only get the two  
papers for little more than the  
price of one, but will, in addition,  
have a chance to participate with-  
out cost in the "Missing Word  
Contest," the premiums for which  
are offered by both papers. Every  
subscriber is entitled to guess at  
the missing word in the following  
sentence:

"Supply and demand are as in-  
timately as cause and effect."

and the one who supplies the cor-  
rect word will be entitled to 10 per  
cent of the amount received from  
subscriptions not only from The  
Constitution, but all of the papers  
participating in this clubbing offer  
with The Constitution between now  
and the 1st of March. The Con-  
stitution guarantees that at least  
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN  
CASH will be distributed, and  
probably the amount will be be-  
tween \$1,000 to \$2,000. If more  
than one person supplies correctly  
the missing word, the cash amount  
will be distributed among the suc-  
cessful guessers.

A few months ago The Weekly  
Constitution offered \$1,000 in cash  
to the subscriber guessing the size  
of the year's cotton crop as an-  
nounced by the New Orleans ex-  
change. The successful guesser was  
Mr. R. T. Poole, of Rocking-  
ham, N. C., who received immedi-  
ately after the announcement of  
the crop by the New Orleans cotton  
exchange \$1,000 in cash from The  
Weekly Constitution, enabling him  
to buy the farm which he was then  
renting and pay himself out of  
debt.

Every intelligent person should  
subscribe to his home paper and  
should take at least one general  
newspaper which covers the news  
of the world. This The Constitu-  
tion does better than any southern  
weekly newspaper, and the fact  
that it has now the largest circula-  
tion of any weekly newspaper pub-  
lished on the western hemisphere  
attests to its popularity. It pub-  
lishes 156,000 copies every week  
and goes into more homes in the  
southern and western states than  
any weekly newspaper published in  
America.

You want your home paper; and  
when you can get it in connection  
with The Weekly Constitution for  
almost the price of one and in ad-  
dition become a participant in the  
great missing word contest, an-  
nounced elsewhere, you should take  
prompt advantage of the combina-  
tion. Remit the combination price  
to us and send your guess of the  
missing word along with it, and we  
will forward your name to The  
Constitution, and your guess will  
be duly recorded. If you are al-  
ready a subscriber to our paper and  
want The Weekly Constitution for-  
ward us ONE DOLLAR with your  
guess of the missing word and we  
will see that it is sent to The Con-  
stitution.

The proposition is an attractive  
one, and it is to be hoped that some  
readers of this paper will supply  
the correct missing word in the  
above sentence.

### To Counteract Frost.

A contrivance for generating  
smoke and steam in orchards, as  
described in the Pacific Rural  
Press, is said to have elevated the  
5 a. m. temperature 10 degrees at a  
trial recently made. The outfit is  
simple and cheap. A piece of or-  
dinary chicken-wire screen four  
feet square is fastened at the cor-  
ners to four stakes set or driven in  
the ground, the screen being about  
two feet from the ground. Six  
inches in thickness of wet leaves or  
straw is placed on the screen, with  
a can of crude petroleum under-  
neath the leaves or straw. When  
the oil is lighted a dense white  
smoke arises which soon fills the  
orchard, and so heavy that it does  
not rise much higher than the tree  
tops. There is an entire absence of  
the sooty smoke which, in experi-  
ments in years gone by, proved un-  
fit for use, because of the injury to  
the fruit, but in its stead is a white  
smoke. It is claimed that twenty  
of these baskets are ample for a  
ten-acre orchard.

### Stick to the Farm.

History proves that prosperity  
has always followed times of great  
depression, and history will repeat  
itself. No matter what comes, let  
us stick to the farm. We may work  
a few years for nothing, but what  
matters it so long as we retain in  
our possession the old farm home?  
We shall not always remain at the  
bottom of the wheel. In time, mat-  
ters will adjust themselves. Then  
let us have a firmer determination  
than ever to know the details of our  
business and make this year con-  
spicuous for having made progress  
in reducing the cost of production,  
the curtailment of unnecessary ex-  
penses, and above all, let us never  
forget that ours is one of the no-  
blest callings given to men, and  
the little spot of ground we occu-  
py is part of God's green earth,  
and let us manfully and hopefully  
till and care for it, that those who  
shall succeed us may point with  
pride to the work of our hands.

## DELOACH

Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills,  
Planers and Matchers,

DeLoach Corn and Flour Mills,  
Turbine Water Wheels,  
"Hungry Elephant" Baling Press,  
Engines and Boilers.

MILL MACHINERY AND GEARING OF ALL KINDS.  
SAW REPAIRING  
a specialty.  
WORK GUARANTEED.



**FRICION** causes nearly all the trouble in life, and more especially  
in machinery. Our **VARIABLE FRICTION** as applied to  
Saw Mills and Planers enables the operator to take just  
what he needs and no more. **Guaranteed** to yield a capacity twenty per  
cent. greater than the old style with same power.  
97 Saw Mills sold in one month proves its wonderful popularity,  
and they go to all parts of the world.

The DeLoach Variable Friction Feed Planer,  
Matcher and Moulder beats them all.

Write at once for large illustrated catalogue.  
**DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.**  
165 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

## NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

WILLIS FULTON, Complainant,  
vs.  
HATTIE FULTON, Defendant.

In Chancery at Columbiana, Shelby  
County, in the 6th District, North-  
Eastern Division of Alabama.

IN this cause, it is made to appear to  
the Register by the affidavit of Wil-  
lis Fulton, that the defendant Hattie  
Fulton is a non-resident of the State  
and that her residence is unknown.  
And further, that, in the belief of said  
affiant, the defendant Hattie Fulton is  
over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered, by the Reg-  
ister, that publication be made in the  
Peoples Advocate, a newspaper pub-  
lished in the County of Shelby once a  
week for four consecutive weeks, re-  
quiring her, said Hattie Fulton, to  
plead, answer or demur to the bill of  
complaint in this cause by the 21st day  
of January, A. D. 1897, or, in thirty  
days thereafter, a decree pro confesso  
may be taken against her.

Done at office, in Columbiana, Ala.,  
this 22d day of December, A. D. 1896.  
GORDON DEBOSE,  
Register.

December 24, 1896.

## Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, SHELBY COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term; 30th day  
of November, 1896.

Estate of W. L. Dickerson, deceased.

This day came G. W. Moore, admin-  
istrator, with the will annexed of the  
estate of Wm. L. Dickerson, deceased,  
and filed his account, vouchers, evi-  
dences and statement for a final set-  
tlement of the same. It is ordered  
that the 11th day of January, 1897, be  
appointed a day for making such set-  
tlement at which time all parties in  
interest can appear and contest the  
same if they think proper.

D. R. McMILLAN,  
Judge of Probate.

dec2-2t.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been re-  
stored to health by simple means, af-  
ter suffering for several years with a  
severe lung affection, and that dread  
disease Consumption, is anxious to  
make known to his fellow sufferers the  
means of cure. To those who desire it,  
he will cheerfully send (free of charge)  
a copy of the prescription used, which  
they will find a sure cure for Con-  
sumption, Asthma, Catarrh,  
Bronchitis, and all throat and lung  
Maladies. He hopes all sufferers  
will try his remedy, as it is valuable.  
Those desiring the prescription, which  
will cost them nothing, and may prove  
a blessing, will please address,  
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
dec17-96-1y. Brooklyn, New York

## TWO FOR ONE.

By Special Arrangements  
We offer \* \* \* \* \*

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Paper, For

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Being the price of our pa-  
per alone. That is for all  
new subscribers, or old  
subscribers renewing and  
paying in advance, we send

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One Year Free.

HOME AND FARM is a  
16 page agricultural jour-  
nal made by farmers for  
farmers. Its Home de-  
partment conducted by  
Aunt Jane, is unequalled.  
Its Children's Depart-  
ment, conducted by Faith  
Latimer, is entertaining  
and instructive . . . .

Renew now and get this  
great agricultural and  
home journal . . . .

**Free! Free! ree!!**

ADDRESS

**Peoples Advocate.**

COLUMBIANA, ALA.

## A BARGAIN.

DO you want a pleasant home in  
three-quarters of a mile of the Ac-  
cademy, good house, good spring water  
with 23 acres of land? If so, call at the  
Advocate office and get terms, &c. It  
is the best bargain ever offered around  
Columbiana. To any one wishing to  
move to Columbiana for the purpose of  
educating their children, this is their  
chance to secure a good home for a  
song. Cheaper than paying rent.  
For full particulars, call at the Advoca-  
te office.

## LESTER, MASON & CO., —DEALERS IN— GENERAL -:- MERCHANDISE,

Columbiana, Alabama.

Beg leave to inform their customers that they have in stock every  
thing necessary to supply their wants, and which they propose to sell  
at a small profit, and as cheap as any other house.

### —DRY GOODS.—

A full line of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies Fine Dress Goods,  
Trimmings, &c., Prints, Ginghams, Chambrays, Percale, Worsted, Henri-  
etta, Cashmere, Sateen, Suitings, Flannels and Linseys of all kinds,  
Dress Linings, Jeans, Cassimere of all kinds, Sheetings, Osnaburges,  
Drillings, Checks, Bleaching, Hickory Stripes, Bed Ticking, Ready  
Made Shirts of all kinds, Hats and Caps in endless varieties, Blankets,  
Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys, as cheap as the cheapest,  
Trunks and Valises, Boots and Shoes of every description. In fact, a  
complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, and anything else in the  
Dry Goods line.

### —GROCERIES.—

We keep everything in the Grocery line. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,  
Cheese, Meat, Lard, Rice, Flour, Salt, Tobacco and Cigars, Peper,  
Spice, Ginger, Soda, &c.

### —FURNITURE.—

Everything needed to furnish your house from parlor to kitchen, in  
a comfortable and neat style. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash-  
stands, &c.

## COFFINS AND BURIAL MATERIAL.

In this line we have just what you may need. Orders by mail will re-  
ceive our prompt attention.

### —MISCELLANEOUS.—

Under this head, we are almost sure to have almost anything you  
may call for, such as School Books, Blank Books, Pencils, Pens, Inks,  
and Stationery of all kinds.  
We respectfully solicit your trade.

## THE ADVOCATE'S GIFT.

Times are hard, and we "stand treat." We have arranged to make  
our subscribers a gift that will last the whole year. We will send e-  
very person who calls at our office and pays up a year in advance one  
of the following high grade and valuable hand books:

## Farm News

Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper  
that is filled with the practical experience of actual  
farmers. It is early edited, thoroughly up to the times, and  
keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made ev-  
ery month by progressive agriculturists in the science of  
tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

## Womankind

A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its  
bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and whole-  
some editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and  
woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail  
to interest and please every member of the family. The pub-  
lishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of  
this paper a free sample copy.

## Farm News Poultry Book

A hand book on the care of  
poultry, written especially  
to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is  
practical. You can easily understand what it means and  
easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have  
been sold. Price, 25 cents.

## Womankind Cook Book

A collection of the favorite re-  
cipes of the good housekeepers  
who read WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested standby  
of some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very  
popular and we are sure you will like it. Price, 25 cents.

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# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

NO. 30.

Prosperity was evidently billed too soon.

If this is prosperity give us something else.

Maceo may be dead but his spirit is in evidence.

Place hunters and spoolmen are the bane of all parties.

Sound money don't seem to be sounding to any alarming extent.

The plutocrats are pressing down upon the "crown of thorns."

Old party platforms can only be regarded as a sop to the people.

As long as corporations can skin the people the people will be skinned.

The transportation question enters into every little transaction of the business world.

Cleveland evidently considers it his duty to sit on the safety valve of this Cuban war excitement.

It ought to be apparent now to everybody that confidence alone will not restore prosperity.

The "business interests" voted for the gold standard and now they are getting it—in the neck.

At the rate national banks have been failing recently they will soon settle that question themselves.

A broad platform will hold more people than a narrow one; a single issue platform is a mistake.

When the little bugs hear from the big bugs they will tell you why prosperity has not arrived yet.

The people might easily declare that on the Cuban question Mr. Cleveland is in a state of belligerency.

Unless the brand is changed the present wave of prosperity is likely to sweep the Republican party off its feet.

Even if the money question is not the most important one to be solved it is the one that is now up for immediate solution.

Under our present system one of the first things a man thinks of after being elected to office is how to secure his re-election.

The most good the silver issue has done is to open up the discussion of the whole money question. Now let the good work be followed up.

Explain the theory of direct legislation to your Republican and Democratic neighbors and tell them to look for it in their old party platforms.

If some one would volunteer to go to Cuba as Grover's substitute in case we had war with Spain old "Fatty" might consent to acknowledge Cuban independence.

And now the Commercial agencies are admitting that trade is dull, and business men are disappointed. But we've got the gold standard, so what's the use to kick?

It is to be hoped that congress will pass some kind of a bill to restrict foreign immigration to this country. There exists a pretty general opinion that we have about all we can assimilate.

The net earnings of the banks of the United States over all expenses, including high salaries to the owners, is \$60,000,000 a year. All of this could be saved, and much more, with a system of government banks.

Don't let the enemy side-track you on the Cuban question, the Venezuelan controversy, or any other fake issues. But stick to the text, shall the banks or the government control the currency and the business of the country.

By the way, it is the "business men" and the "financial experts" that are failing now at the rate of over 350 per week. They know all about it, you know, and want sound dollars. They are getting what they voted for.

The Republicans are now on record. They have promised the people prosperity. If they don't give it to them the people will have an opportunity to even up with them at the ballot box. Keep your eye on the Republican party.

C. P. Huntington claims the honor of saving Oregon and California to the Republicans. What effect this will have upon his Pacific railroad funding bill now pending in congress remains to be seen. It is reported that he contributed a large sum of money to the Republican campaign fund.

It seems like all the things that the sound money men prophesied would happen in case of Bryan's election are happening since McKinley's election, just as the Populists said they would. This proves that the Populists were right and the Republicans were wrong and the people are finding it out.

The train robbing industry seems to be reviving. It and the frequent hold-ups in St. Louis and other large cities are about the only signs of returning prosperity we have, but other industries may start up in the near future. There seems to be no diminution in the activity of the trusts, except the extortioners have been raised a notch higher.

## MORGAN'S COLUMN.

### THE ARKANSAN ON SOME CURRENT DOINGS.

He Takes a Few Snap Shot Pen Pictures of the Passing Show—No Quarter for the Wicked—His Views on Present Prosperity.

The Pacific railroad funding bill is now one of the most important measures before congress. The railroads have defaulted in the payment of their debt to the government and the mortgage can now be foreclosed. This is an opportunity to begin in a practical business way the government ownership of railroads.

The government issued bonds to aid in the construction of these railroads. The proceeds of the bonds were sufficient to construct and equip the road. Besides this millions of acres of lands were granted to the companies. For thirty years now the railroad companies have been defaulting in the payment of interest on these bonds until now they owe the government something over one hundred million dollars.

It has been ruled by government officials that a default in payment of the interest was not such default as to authorize foreclosure of the mortgage, and the effect of this ruling was such as to give the companies the use of both principal and interest for thirty years without compounding. Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, who was a member of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the methods of the companies, in his minority report said that the use of this interest money was worth to the companies one hundred and ninety-nine million dollars.

The proposition now is to fund this debt into two per cent bonds, some of which may run for seventy years longer. This bill is now pending before congress, and C. P. Huntington is there to assist with his lobbying methods to get it through. As he was a large contributor to the Republican campaign fund he may be successful. But the people of the whole country should see to it that everything possible is done to prevent it. In states where United States senators are elected, no man should be supported who will not pledge himself to vote against this funding scheme and do all he can to protect the government from any further loss in the matter.

Here is an opportunity for Populists to press the issue of government ownership of railroads and insist on the seizure of this opportunity to test its utility. There is no good reason why the government should not foreclose. It was manifestly the intention to do so when the aid was given if the roads defaulted. Ample provision was made to do so, and there is now no question as to the legal right to do so. Here is the law covering the case (act of July 1, 1862): "On the refusal or failure of said company to redeem said bonds or any part of them when required to do so by the secretary of the treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act the said road, with all the rights, functions, immunities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all of the lands granted to the said company, which at the time of said default shall remain in the ownership of said company, may be taken possession of by the secretary of the treasury for the use and benefit of the United States."

Two years ago, when Collis P. Huntington first went to Washington to lobby for an extension of time on the debt of the Central and Southern Pacific roads, Senator Stewart acted as his go-between to the other senators, conducting them from the senate chamber to the lobby rooms and introducing them to Mr. Huntington. Stewart was also on the committee to which the Huntington bill was referred and voted to report it favorably to the senate. Stewart is evidently Huntington's attorney. The Missouri World, commenting on this phase of the case, says: "Watch the Silver Knight, published at Washington, D. C. When congress was in session last winter the Pacific railroad funding bill was up, but readers of the paper saw little or nothing in it on the subject. An alleged populist paper, published at the national capital, keeping mum on that stupendous subject! Senator Stewart, the editor, is on the Pacific railroad funding committee, and strange to say, is in favor of the funding bill, which the national platform of the people's party denounced as 'infamous.'"

The Loud bill is up before congress again. The purpose of this bill is to restrict the present scope of mail carriage. It provides against accepting "books published as serials" as second-class matter, and the mailing of free sample copies. There can be no good reason given for the passage of the bill. Whatever deficiency is caused by the carriage of second-class matter is simply gain in one way and loss in another. What the people save through the postal department they pay out of the treasury, and we see no reason why the law should be changed and compel the people to pay ten times the amount to the express companies, whose business would be greatly increased by the passage of the Loud bill. If Mr. Loud is working for the express companies, he should be confined to their offices, and to their pay. Another influence that is being brought to bear in favor of this measure is the publishers of the great dailies, whose large Sunday editions are designed to supplant the lit-

erature of the magazines and serial books. The people should protest against the passage of the bill.

A recent dispatch from London says: "The Times' Paris correspondent says: 'The Washington government has been confidentially informed, although in very friendly terms, that the European powers would not remain passive should the United States recognize or encourage the Cuban insurgents. If any information is correct, an intimation has been further given that Germany is quite ready, even now, to take Spain's side should the United States show a disposition officially to side with the rebels. These warnings originated in the course of pourparlers for a European coalition against revolutionary socialism.'"

Now, who cares whether the "European powers" remain passive or otherwise? The United States should do just what is right by Cuba, regardless of the action of other nations. Spain recognized the independence of the Southern confederacy within forty-five days of the firing on Fort Sumter, before any battle was fought, and almost before the north had an army in the field. Other powers were not slow to follow. From a military standpoint; from a commercial standpoint; and from a humanitarian standpoint, the United States is more directly interested in Cuba than are any of the European powers save Spain. It is right that some kind of recognition should be given the Cuban cause, and if "the powers" don't like it, let them shy their castor in the ring and out of the wreck we may hope for something better to come. Uncle Sam is not hunting any row with any one, and is not going to Europe to fight, but he's going to look a "leete" after his weak neighbors, and if "the powers" don't like it and want a rumus, let them come over on our "dum-hill" and we can lick the stuffin' out of 'em as fast as they can land.

There must be something the matter with Hanna. Business failures are increasing right along. The banks are going under, "confidence" is shaken and "Old Prosperity" is getting it in the neck.

Failures for the week ending Nov. 7, 223.

Failures for the week ending Nov. 14, 253.

Failures for the week ending Nov. 21, 303.

Failures for the week ending Nov. 28, 296.

Failures for the week ending Dec 5, 351.

Failures for the week ending Dec 12, 351.

Failures for the week ending Dec 19, 337.

This "business revival" reminds us forcibly of a negro baptizing, which occurred in the south in the days of slavery. The stream was flushed with recent rains and the current was so swift that the old negro minister could scarcely "hold his feet." Several times he had to have help to "hold his subject" from washing away. Finally he did lose his hold on a little negro boy to whom he was administering the sacred rite, and the lad was washed rapidly down the stream. But he was a good swimmer, and paddling out to a pile of driftwood on which he climbed he said: "Look heed! If dis kin' of foolishness haint stopped somebody's gwine ter lose a nigger." The application is apparent.

W. S. MORGAN.

## THE LEAVEN IS WORKING.

The People Begin to Acknowledge the Justice of Our Cause.

Populist leaven is working. What Populists and Greenbackers have seen for years is becoming more and more apparent to a large majority of the people. Four years ago when the Omaha convention issued its note of warning and appeal to reform, stating that the country was verging on moral and financial ruin and that a continuation of the systems which are aggregating all the wealth and power into the hands of a few heartless capitalists would soon end in the death of the republic and American liberty, the party was pronounced crazy, and was said to be composed of a lot of irresponsible numskulls, fanatics and peace disturbers. Even a large majority of those who voted for Bryan this year harbored that opinion and many of them were open and above board in so expressing themselves. But now they see their mistake. They see that those just as those who formulated the Omaha platform, four years ago, saw them. Instead of denouncing those who opposed the present monopoly, dictating and fanatics, they themselves have become advocates of the anti-monopoly doctrines, and the army is growing more rapidly each day. And the converts are not confined to the laboring and producing classes either. Many men of wealth and high political standing are beginning to see the tendency of things and are turning from them. Among others of this class we notice Senator Quay, who recently expressed himself in an emphatic manner along this line of thought as follows: "I am opposed to the theory that organized wealth shall dictate high office, and so take possession of the government. \* \* \* The people \* \* \* most in need of protection are the farmers, the small storekeepers, the artisans and the laborers, and I stand by them. \* \* \* I go into the barricades with the bourgeoisie and the men in blouses. \* \* \* There must be less business and more principle in our politics. \* \* \* The business interests are making our politics sordid and corrupt. The tremendous sums of money furnished by business men are polluting the wellsprings of our national being."—Farmers' Tribune.

## WATSON ON MONEY.

### FREE COINAGE ALONE IS INADEQUATE.

The Destruction of Paper Money and Its Effect on Prices—Banks Must Go Out of the Government Business—Populism to the World.

From the St. Louis Chronicle: Gold, silver and treasury notes constituted the legal currency of this government from Jefferson's time to Lincoln's.

That gold and silver should be used as money, the constitution recognizes; that paper could be likewise used, if the government saw fit, was recognized by the practice of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln and the supreme court of the United States, in the broadest, directest terms, declared the practice legal.

Populism agrees with the advocates of silver coinage as far as they go. We say they do not go far enough.

Money can be controlled in its price by any one who controls the supply. In other words, a trust can be based upon money, just as it can upon wheat or cotton. The only way to break the grip of a trust is to bring into the market another supply of the commodity "cornered."

The wheat trust is broken by bringing in more wheat, the cotton trust by bringing in more cotton.

A money trust can only be broken by bringing in more money.

If gold were the only legal currency, it could easily be "cornered," because the supply is so small.

If both gold and silver constitute the only legal money the formation of a money trust is more difficult, but still it could be done.

There being no legal money but gold, how could a trust in gold ever be broken?

The world would be helpless. Every citizen who owed a dollar of debt or taxes would be absolutely at the mercy of the trust which held control of the only money in which the debt or taxes could be paid.

The free silver men tell us that this gold trust could be broken by opening the mints to silver, and thus bringing into market another supply of legal money.

True enough, but suppose that the available supply of both gold and silver be cornered, how then is this trust to be defeated?

Populism says it can only be done by reserving to the government the power to issue paper money, and thus to bring in the supply, without which the grip of the money trust could never be broken.

The very fact that the speculators in money know that the government was vested with the power, and its administration in the hands of a party which would exercise this power, would be the surest guarantee that if the populist principles were adopted no corner on money would ever be attempted.

We say that scarce money means dear money, just as scarce wheat means dear wheat. The more money there is in circulation the easier it is for each citizen to go into the market and buy dollars with corn, cotton, land and labor. The demand for money depends upon the number of people, the amount of business, the amount of debt and the amount of taxes. This people being in debt to the aggregate of \$40,000,000,000, and the taxes growing heavier every year, while the number of the people and the volume of business constantly increases, the demand for money has enormously increased over that in 1867.

The demand being greater than in 1867, the supply of money should be greater, in order that the equilibrium between money and all other commodities should be preserved.

But the supply has not only not increased, but is about eight times less than it was in 1867.

We need not wonder then that money, being so much scarcer is correspondingly dearer.

"Money is a measure of value," the book-makers tell us.

In 1867 money "measured" the two million bales of cotton and found them more valuable, in dollars, than the nine million bales were in 1895.

"How is that?" says Populism. The bale of cotton had precisely the same intrinsic value in 1895 which it had in 1867.

Not only that, but it had the same commercial value as compared with all other commodities—except money. In 1867 money "measured" seven hundred million bushels of corn, and found them to be more valuable than twenty-one hundred millions in 1895.

Yet the bushel of corn would feed man and beast just as long in 1895 as in 1867. The intrinsic value is precisely the same. Why then does the corn raiser have to pay six bushels of corn to get the money one bushel used to get?

Simply because when the corn raiser goes into the market to buy dollars he finds that the demand has increased and the supply decreased.

Populism says that the silverite does not reach the marrow of the question at all. He does not go deep enough. He weakens the case by commencing with 1873 as the starting point of "falling prices," when everybody knows they commenced in 1866.

The silverites also denounce "contraction of the currency," and yet takes pains not to explain that the contraction consisted in destroying the paper money. Gold currency has not been contracted, nor has silver especially.

The contraction took place in destroying the paper money, and Populism says that, while silver coinage will help the people to the extent that

it enlarges the supply of money, our people need never expect to be as prosperous as they were in 1867 until the government restores to the channels of trade the paper money which has been destroyed.

And we say that the government itself should issue this money, and not the banks. The power to issue money is a sovereign power, and if vested in any corporation creates a privileged class clothed with the tremendous agency of creating currency, setting its own price upon the currency, exercising autocratic rule over the markets and values.

"Money is not a mere measure of value," says Populism; it is an instrument of tyranny. Let the law once say taxes and debts can be paid in nothing but money and you have a civilization based upon the highwayman's simple code of "Your money or your life."

Let the law further say that non-payment of taxes (as in Georgia) works forfeiture of the right to vote, and you have the dollar acting as political boss, and becoming the test of political liberty.

Populism says the disease cannot be cured save by making the supply of money correspond with the demand. Under no other circumstances can this people ever pay off the public and private debt. Under no other circumstances can the wheels of trade be put in motion, a demand for labor created and a profitable market be found for labor and its products.

Populism presents these facts and these reasonings to the world, asks impartial consideration of its creed and invites all patriotic citizens to reflect upon these vital issues, to the end that the truth may be reached and the Republic saved.

Very respectfully,  
THOMAS E. WATSON.

## CHURCH ROBBERY.

The Church Losing the Respect of the People.

From St. Louis Evening Journal: The robbery committed Sunday morning in the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church furnishes a good topic for a lay sermon. In former times church robberies were exceedingly rare. They have been increasing in numbers in recent years. In past generations the most hardened criminal, after from a tinge of religious sentiment or from superstition, avoided any desecration of the temple in which the principles of humanity, as taught by Christ, are expounded. That used to be the one thing and place sacred. It was the "ark of the covenant" uncontaminated by sacrilegious hands. It is such no more. The altar is as likely to be profaned as the barroom. It is a bad omen.

It indicates that the church has lost its spiritual influence over the minds of men, and that men have lost faith in the church. It has long been apparent to impartial observers that the church was gradually losing its hold on the people. Robbery in the house of God ought to convince the most orthodox fanatic that something is wrong in the relation of the church with the people. What is the trouble? It is the church itself that has brought this indifference and contempt upon it. The church has lost its spirituality, has abandoned its true mission as a repository of moral power and ministering to the wants of humanity.

The self-sacrificing and sanctifying energy of the Nazarine's principles are emasculated into a mercenary system of compromises that the blessed Savior himself would scarcely recognize if he came into our midst again. The money changers seem to control the church militant as their class controlled the temples of Jehovah during Christ's mission. He whipped them out in his time, and religion and the churches again were revered by men. The masses gladly heard and believed the heavenly inspired reformer and lover of humanity and his sect, although made up from the rejected ones of earth, grew and spread until they became the elect of the world. The church was intended to be a home for the homeless, a refuge when all other resources failed. It was intended to be a balm for injured souls, and a wall of fire protecting the innocent, the helpless, the oppressed and the heavy laden.

The church now is a social corporation where nice songs are sung by art artists, and so-called sermons are preached by well-groomed pastors; sermons made up of meaningless platitudes and glittering ethical generalities that would not offend even his Satanic majesty. The church today is compromising with the world, the flesh and the devil, and has thereby lost the respect and reverence rightly its due.

It now appears that the Dingley tariff bill was only introduced for campaign purposes. Half of the time spent by our law-makers is for partisan advantages, and party spirit is the greatest obstruction to all measures introduced in the interests of the people. Moneyed interests alone that are represented at the Capitol by lobbyists seem to be able to obtain legislation.

Occasionally a railroad train is help up and the papers make "a great to do" over it, but the men who own and control the railroads are holding up the people every day, and but little is said of it. The same can be said of the banks—by violations of law the banks swindle the people out of millions of dollars annually.

Sponges, slates and slate pencils are no longer allowed in the public schools of Cambridge, Mass. Paper, pens and pencils have been substituted.

Congress is talking again.

## ABSOLUTE POWER.

### VESTED IN SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Power of Making Money Scarce or Plenty, to Expand or Contract the Currency, Rests All on His Caprice—Place for a Wall Street Fool.

The world's history furnishes no parallel for the absolute power of one man and the abject humiliation of the whole people, as exhibited today in this country. One man sitting in Washington is endowed with larger powers than was ever any other in any country since the world began. He holds the key to the industrial, commercial, agricultural, mechanical, banking, in short all the interests of the country that have any relation with money or currency. On his breath hangs, with greater or less degree, the welfare and prosperity of forty millions of people. The power of making money scarce or plenty; to expand or contract the currency of the country, rests all on his caprice.

Speculation rides rampant on the changes of his fickle will. Values rise and fall. Men are rich today and poor tomorrow, as he may dictate. The country lies at his feet. Could the people sit down for one single, thoughtful moment in front of the great shame of this situation and consider the amazing possibilities of power in the hands of this man, there would surely be a revolution. No such power over all the monetary interests of so many millions was ever in any age entrusted to a single individual. It is not in the possibilities of human wisdom to administer such a trust wisely.

No man ever lived who could administer such a trust honestly. There is not virtue enough in human nature to withstand all the innumerable subtleties of temptation that must assail the holder of such enormous power.

The privilege of debasing coin, which has sometimes been exercised by sovereigns and parliaments, was always guarded with the greatest jealousy, and the instances in which it has been done are reckoned landmarks of national folly and set up as the warnings of history. But here in the nineteenth century, in the midst of what we boast as the highest civilization, we clothe one man, or rather allow one man to clothe himself, with the power of debasing the currency or appreciating it at his own sweet will, and we hardly put up so much as a protest against it, while trade and commerce, and about everything, except the actual drawing of our breath, are at his mercy. Talk about the tyrannies and despotisms of the old world, of the suppression of free thought and free speech, of the absolute control exercised by despots over their subjects. They are hardly to be compared to the tremendous power of the finance minister who holds between his thumb and finger the business interests of the whole continent. It was urged as such an objection to the old United States bank that it could make money cheap or dear at its will, and this, it is said, gave it enormous political power that was dangerous in the extreme. If this power was dangerous then, when the country was small, population scarce and business limited, what shall be said of the present condition, when one man, instead of a corporation, controls more absolutely the vast extended business interests of the country, and commerce and trade depends entirely upon the fiat of his will?

Compared with the present secretary of the treasury and his power, the influence of the United States bank was as that of a pulling infant to a full-grown Hercules. Is any demonstration needed of the terrible dangers to which we are momentarily exposed by this wild bestowal of authority? Witness the effect of this man's action during the presidential canvass, when, with no other authority except what he himself assumed, and for that matter, may at any time assume again, he diluted the currency by expansion to the extent of millions for political and partisan purposes, and by that means contributed largely to the perpetuation in power of the administration of which he was a part. Witness, too, the fluctuations in our money markets for weeks past, the uncertainty of all legitimate trade and commerce, and the subsequent damage to the industrial and the business interests of the country.—New York Tribune.

Hear Ingalls.

In one of his great speeches, some time ago, Ex. U. S. Senator John J. Ingalls had this to say:

"Labor and capital should not be antagonistic, but allies rather. They should not be opponents and enemies, but colleagues and auxiliaries, whose co-operating rivalry is essential to national prosperity. But I cannot afford to affirm that a political system which under such despotic power can be wrested from the people and vested in the few is a democracy only in name. A financial system under which more than one-half of the enormous wealth of the country, derived from the bounty of nature and the labor of all, is owned by a little more than 30,000 people, while 100,000,000 American citizens, able and willing to toil, are homeless, starving for bread, requires adjustment. A social system which offers to tender, virtuous and independent women the alternative between prostitution and suicide as an escape from beggary is organized crime for which some day unrelenting justice will demand atonement and expiation."

That is just what the People's party is saying now. Ingalls urged this view of the situation in this country as a Republican U. S. Senator.

## A NEW CHARGE

Will Probably Be Made Against The Three Friends.

## ARE THEY PIRATES?

United States Attorney General Harmon is Considering the Matter of Charging the Officers and Crew of the Filibusterer

## WITH BEING PIRATES.

Spanish Gunboat Burned by Cubans.—Citizens of France Arrested and Thrown Into Prison.—Recent Crimes and Casualties.—Chinese Holocaust.

Washington, D. C.—If the sensational stories in certain New York newspapers regarding the Cuban filibuster, training Three Friends, on her last voyage, training a Hotchkiss gun on a Spanish gunboat and firing at that vessel have any foundation in truth, the Attorney-General of the United States Government declares that the Three Friends is amenable to the laws of piracy, and her officers and crew are liable to be surrendered and punished as pirates.

Attorney-General Harmon, it is officially stated is considering the advisability of instituting proceedings against the Three Friends on that charge. The Attorney-General was originally of the opinion that the Three Friends had not committed a piratical act, even assuming that the reports published of her exchange of shots with the Spanish vessel were true. But a careful consideration of the law and decisions on similar cases had made him doubt his primary view.

In order to expedite the case of the Three Friends the Attorney-General has prepared an application to present to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari on the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans for the transfer of the case to the Supreme Court, so that the latter tribunal may pass on Judge Locke's decision, given at Jacksonville. Judge Locke held that the Government in its bill of libel against the Three Friends did not show that the vessel had violated any law. He gave the Government ten days to amend its libel, and declared that unless this was done, he would dismiss the application.

## SPANISH GUNBOAT BURNED.

Brave Attack of Cubans, with a Successful Result.

Key West, Fla.—Havana advices received in Key West, Fla. to the effect that the Spanish gunboat Cometa has been captured and burned by the insurgents.

The Cometa, one of the most powerful of the smaller Spanish vessels in Cuban waters, has been cruising near Cardenas to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions. For some time she has been accustomed to anchor at night off Soria Morena. The place where the gunboat anchored was favorable for an attack from shore, and the insurgents determined to capture her. Last Tuesday night they opened on the vessel with a twelve-pound Hotchkiss gun. The vessel was struck several times and badly damaged. While the crew was in confusion, boats loaded with insurgents left the shore, and the Cometa was boarded. A desperate hand-to-hand fight took place on the deck of the gunboat, the Cubans using the machete with deadly effect. Finally, after the Spanish commander and half of his men had been killed, the survivors surrendered. The vessel was then burned.

## CITIZENS OF FRANCE

Arrested and Sent to Cabanas Fortress.—Plantations Destroyed. Havana, via Key West, Fla.—Salvador and Pedro Laborda, brothers, citizens of France, and owners of an estate in Jobo were sent to Cabanas Fortress under Weyler's orders for grinding cane against his commands, and also made responsible for the defeat the Spaniards suffered in their recent fight which occurred on that estate.

Ana Solongo, a lady imprisoned as a political suspect in the Paula Hospital, managed to escape last night.

All the buildings of the valuable estate, San Lino, in the Cienfuegos District, owned by Lino Montalve, has been burned. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars. Over eight million arbores or quarters of cane were burned.

## A DELICATE QUESTION.

A question of woman's rights has been raised in the war department, and is likely to cause discussion. The Civil Service Committee recently advertised to fill a \$1,500 vacancy in the Adjutant General's office, requiring knowledge of five different languages, proof reading, library methods and other qualifications. Miss Maud Stalaker of Washington, D. C., a lady of unexceptional character and accomplishments, was the only person who passed the examination, and she was duly certified for the position. But the appointment has been rejected on the ground that the department does not desire to have a woman in the place.



Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
One copy one year, \$1.00  
One copy six months, .50  
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**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
Advertisements for less than one month, \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

All legal and transient advertisements inserted at stated rates.  
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Advertising bills are due after first insertion.  
Yearly contracts, subject to changes, will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted the full time contracted for.

All articles or communications in advocacy of the interest of individuals, firms or corporations, will be charged for at full advertising rates.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure publication.

All communications must be written on one side, otherwise they will be thrown in the waste basket. No rejected communications returned.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., JAN. 28, 1897.

The Texas wheat crop is said to be fine.

A PULLMAN porter on the Southern railroad was lynched near Columbus, Miss., last week.

The establishment of a reformatory for the young criminals in Alabama is the subject of no little importance at present.

LOUISIANA now remains the only state which confers the suffrage upon foreigners in advance of naturalization.

The total amount of damages claimed in the suits filed against the L. & N. railroad as a consequence of the Cahaba river wreck, amounts to \$240,000.

The statement of the condition of the Commercial Bank of Selma, Ala., which failed December 30, shows that the depositors will get about fifty cents on the dollar, and the stockholders nothing.

CUBA has a population about half that of the state of Iowa and material resources of less magnitude. The debt now charged by Spain against the island is \$425,000,000, or about \$400 per inhabitant.

The negotiations which have been pending between manufacturers of white newspaper to effect a pooling arrangement whereby the products of all mills should be handled by a stock company, have been abandoned.

BUCKNER'S Orphans' Home, five miles from Dallas, Texas, was burned January 15. While the matron was trying to save the other children, her own three boys were burned to death. Thirteen other children were killed.

HON. A. P. LONGSHORE has introduced a bill into the House to incorporate the town of Wilsonville. Also House Bill No. 806, (by request)—To alter and define the boundary line between Shelby and St. Clair counties, in the state of Alabama.

Our country will be more prosperous when land-owners are many and tenants few. Let us prize our home possessions on the farm and labor more earnestly to remedy the objectionable features of the country life, and not seek to escape them by removal to the town.

J. B. HILLHOUSE, state mine inspector, states that the output of coal for the year 1896, will be shorter by nearly a million tons than the output of the year before. In 1895 there was mined in Alabama something like six million tons of coal. This year it will not reach five millions.

The fighting of the plague in India, as well as relief for the millions suffering from famine, will largely devolve on England, but the whole civilized world should lend its aid in the cause of humanity and assist in a work which involves the life and happiness of millions of human beings.

The farmer who raises cotton to buy his bread and meat will always be a poor man. He never knows what his cotton is going to be worth when he gets it made, but he does know that he must have meat and bread regardless of prices. First raise the necessities of life and then raise cotton as a surplus. —Blount County Democrat.

The Pacific railroads have come to the front with a bill authorizing the creation of a commission which shall have power to settle all causes and differences between the railroads and the United States Government. This commission to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.

This measure is not likely to become a law.

THOMAS LOWE, of Durant, I. T., is only 26 years old, but his youth hasn't prevented him from marrying sixteen women, all of them in the past eight years. All of the wives are undivorced, and it is this fact which is making Thomas trouble. He is under arrest for bigamy, and if each of his sixteen victims should take it into her head to prosecute him, his chances for spending any of the rest of his life out of prison would probably be small.

If the farmers would get themselves in a condition to abandon the credit system and buy only for cash, this country would ere long be in a much better condition; but until they do that, we will hear the cry of hard times, as no farmer can afford to pay 50 to 100 per cent. above cash prices for what they need, and make cotton at 5 and 6 cents. If they will make less cotton and more provisions, and pay cash for what they buy, they will soon become independent.

In the House of Representatives the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill was defeated. The Grout Bill making oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the states into which they are transported, was passed. The bill provides that such products shall not be exempt from the laws of the states even if they are brought in in "original packages." Mr. Spencer, of Mississippi, introduced a bill on January 15, authorizing the Secretary of State to offer Spain a sum of money not to exceed \$200,000,000, for the purchase of Cuba.

THE Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department, has recently made the following ruling in reply to a question of newspapers publishing anything relative to schemes which have an element of chance in them:

The distribution of prizes to customers holding coupons bearing certain numbers constitutes a lottery, because it is a matter of chance who will hold the lucky coupons. The advertisement of such schemes, lists of prize winners, or notices of any kind in regard to them, render the papers containing them non-mailable.

THE women of Mobile have organized an association known as the "Woman's Reformatory Committee," and have been busily engaged for the past week in an earnest endeavor to arouse the people of Alabama to immediate action looking to the prompt establishment of a reformatory at Mount Vernon. The Register, quoting from Judge Semmes, says: "At the present term of the criminal court there have been convicted of grand larceny ten boys under fourteen years of age! If I sentence these boys to the county jail for one year, the shortest time, it will cost the state \$1,195.10. Such facts as these need no commentary. They speak louder than words, though angels spoke them. By all means let us have this reformatory. Humanity, justice, self-protection, economy, demand it. Let every honest man, every good woman in the state join in demanding from the present legislature that this reformatory be immediately established.—Mobile Register.

#### A Place of Love.

A good Christian home with its love and prayer and all its gentle influence is almost heaven to a child. It is a place of shelter—the storms are not allowed to blow there too rudely. It is a place of holy teaching. There never comes again such lessons as those which fall upon the ears of infancy and childhood from the lips of a Christian mother. It is a place of love—there is no other such love in the world as that which warms a true home. Those who live in such homes have immeasurable opportunities of good. Let too often are the influences resisted. Then by and by the door is shut. The heart that made the home is still and cold in death. The gentle hand that wrought such beauty and good is folded on the breast. Many a man in mid-life would give all he has to creep back for one hour to the old sacred place; to hear again his mother's voice in counsel or prayer; to feel once more the gentle touch of her hand and to have her sweet comfort. But it is too late. The door is shut.

#### THE CALERA TROUBLE.

Some time in December 1895, Mr. Jasper Holcombe, the newly elected treasurer of the city of Calera, made application to Judge George E. Brewer, of the circuit court, for an order compelling H. C. Moss, the old treasurer, to turn over to him certain books and papers belonging to the office of city treasurer. The application was granted by Judge Brewer who issued an order to the sheriff of Shelby county to arrest Mr. Moss and confine him in jail until the books and papers were turned over to Mr. Holcombe. The case was appealed to the supreme court and pending the appeal the order was suspended. In the early part of this month, the case came up for trial in the supreme court and on account of some informality in the proceedings the appeal was dismissed, whereupon Judge Brewer issued a warrant to Sheriff Vest commanding him to arrest Mr. Moss and put him in jail until the books and papers were turned over.

Sheriff Vest notified Mr. Moss that he held the warrant and the nature of it, when Mr. Moss turned over to him the books and such papers as he had in his possession, notifying him at the same time that certain notes were not in his possession, but in the possession of the city council. They went together before the council and demanded the notes, but they refused to give them up. The sheriff arrested Mr. Moss and brought him to Columbiana where a writ of habeas corpus was sued out before Judge McMillan of the probate court, who after hearing the evidence and argument of counsel on both sides ordered the release of Mr. Moss.

Upon a statement of the facts being made to Judge Brewer, he issued another warrant to Sheriff Vest commanding him to arrest Mr. Moss and confine him in jail until the books and papers were turned over to Mr. Holcombe. Mr. Moss was re-arrested and brought to Columbiana, when the city council of Calera rather than see him go to jail, turned over the notes which they had in their possession and Mr. Moss was released.

The seeming conflict between the courts was on the question of jurisdiction.

#### WILLSONVILLE DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE: Tax collector J. H. Robertson was with us Saturday.

Mr. J. L. Ray is shipping some charcoal to Rockrun furnace.

Professor J. B. Kilpatrick's school is progressing finely with a very large attendance.

Farmers are making preparations to plant large crops of corn and cotton in our beat.

J. C. Jackson & Sons say they are doing a very satisfactory business shipping dressed lumber.

La Grippe still holds forth with us. Several of Captain Fowler's family are down with it.

Martin M. Fowler is going to put up a blacksmith shop at Harpersville as soon as his tools arrive.

Mr. John Milner is making some needed improvements on his farm, putting up plank and wire fence.

Bro. McCord preached two very able sermons at the Baptist church Sunday, at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.

We had a fine rain on the 20th. It was very much needed, as all the wells was dry or about so.

The Taylor boys, Jesse and Jack, are both able to be about business. They were both down with rheumatism.

Clem Butler is doing his share in shipping lumber and says the demand is good and that he can sell all he can make.

Sam Shaw has the finest crib of corn in our beat—600 or 700 bushels. Sam is a hustler and will have corn, pork and poultry.

Prof. Wm. Hutchins has been confined to his room for some time, but he is improving some. Hope he will soon be able to get out.

Our town is improving. P. T. Ray has built a fine residence in town and moved into it. Come on folks, there is plenty of room left yet.

Mr. John Hall has left our town and gone to Weldon to carry the U. S. mail between that place and Columbiana. John is a good man for the place.

The merchants are loaded down to the guards with crosties. They hope to get them off about the middle of next month. It will be a big help to them if they can.

Mr. John W. Bolin made a business trip to Maplesville, also one to Atlanta, Ga., last week. Mr. Bolin has a fine lot of oak lumber piled on his yard ready for shipment. He is going to move his mill out to the James Page place soon.

Mike KINLEY.

#### THE MISSING WORD.

A New Chance for Our Subscribers To Make Money.

We call the attention of our readers to the interesting details of our clubbing proposition with The Atlanta Weekly Constitution, published in full elsewhere. As will be seen, the joint price of our paper and The Weekly Constitution for one year is but \$1.50. Every subscriber will not only get the two papers for little more than the price of one, but will, in addition, have a chance to participate without cost in the "Missing Word Contest," the premiums for which are offered by both papers. Every subscriber is entitled to guess at the missing word in the following sentence:

"Supply and demand are as intimately . . . as cause and effect," and the one who supplies the correct word will be entitled to 10 per cent of the amount received from subscriptions not only from The Constitution, but all of the papers participating in this clubbing offer with The Constitution between now and the 1st of March. The Constitution guarantees that at least FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH will be distributed, and probably the amount will be between \$1,000 to \$2,000. If more than one person supplies correctly the missing word, the cash amount will be distributed among the successful guessers.

A few months ago The Weekly Constitution offered \$1,000 in cash to the subscriber guessing the size of the year's cotton crop as announced by the New Orleans exchange. The successful guesser was Mr. R. T. Poole, of Rockingham, N. C., who received immediately after the announcement of the crop by the New Orleans cotton exchange \$1,000 in cash from The Weekly Constitution, enabling him to buy the farm which he was then renting and pay himself out of debt.

Every intelligent person should subscribe to his home paper and should take at least one general newspaper which covers the news of the world. This The Constitution does better than any southern weekly newspaper, and the fact that it has now the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper published on the western hemisphere attests to its popularity. It publishes 156,000 copies every week and goes into more homes in the southern and western states than any weekly newspaper published in America.

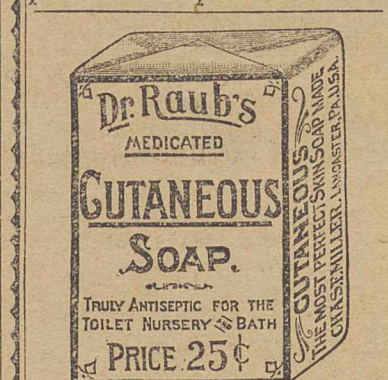
You want your home paper; and when you can get it in connection with The Weekly Constitution for almost the price of one and in addition become a participant in the great missing word contest, announced elsewhere, you should take prompt advantage of the combination. Reprint the combination price to us and send your guess of the missing word along with it, and we will forward your name to The Constitution, and your guess will be duly recorded. If you are already a subscriber to our paper and want The Weekly Constitution forward us ONE DOLLAR with your guess of the missing word and we will see that it is sent to The Constitution.

The proposition is an attractive one, and it is to be hoped that some readers of this paper will supply the correct missing word in the above sentence.

#### NEW MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

WE are now ready to serve our friends and customers in the Millinery and Dress Making line, and would be pleased to have them call on us when in need of anything in our line. MISS FANNIE LONGSHORE, MISS LAURA ARMSTRONG, Columbiana, Jan. 26, 1897.

"Nothing else like it." The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



It lasts twice as long as others. A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious. CHARLES F. MILLER, FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAP AND PERFUMERY, Lancaster, Penn. ESTABLISHED 1849.

#### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, dec17-96-ly. Brooklyn, New York

## DELOACH

**Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills, Planers and Matchers.**

DeLoach Corn and Flour Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, "Hungry Elephant" Baling Press, Engines and Boilers.

MILL MACHINERY AND GEARING OF ALL KINDS. SAW REPAIRING a specialty. WORK GUARANTEED.

**FRICION** causes nearly all the trouble in life, and more especially in machinery. Our **VARIABLE FRICTION** as applied to Saw Mills and Planers enables the operator to take just what he needs and no more. Warranted to yield a capacity twenty per cent greater than the old style with same power.

97 Saw Mills sold in one month proves its wonderful popularity, and they go to all parts of the world.

The DeLoach Variable Friction Feed Planer, Matcher and Moulder beats them all.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

155 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

#### TWO FOR ONE.

By Special Arrangements We Offer . . .

#### HOME AND FARM

In Combination With Our Paper, For

**\$1 ONLY \$1**

Being the price of our paper alone. That is for all new subscribers, or old subscribers renewing and paying in advance, we send

#### HOME AND FARM

One Year Free.

HOME AND FARM is a 16 page agricultural journal made by farmers for farmers. Its Home department conducted by Aunt Jane, is unequalled. Its Children's Department, conducted by Faith Latimer, is entertaining and instructive . . .

Renew now and get this great agricultural and home journal

**Free! Free! Free!!**

ADDRESS

**Peoples Advocate.**

COLUMBIANA, ALA.

## NIAGARA BICYCLES

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

**BUFFALO WHEEL CO.,**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Fi. Fa. issued from the Chancery Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell in front of the court house door, in the town of Columbiana, on the 1st day of February, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Se 1/4 of nw 1/4 and the sw 1/4 of section 14, the w 1/2 of nw 1/4 of section 23. All of the nw 1/4 of section 22 south of Spring Creek, and east of Dry Creek all in township 22 range 3 west.

Levied upon as the property of the estate of John Alexander, deceased, to satisfy said Fi. Fa. in my hands in favor of Dilling Alexander et. als., as costs of said suit.

This 30th day of December, 1896.

E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

January 7, 1897.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two Fi. Fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell in front of the court house door, in the town of Columbiana, on the 22d day of February, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The nw 1/4 of nw 1/4, section five (5), township (24), range (13) east. The rock and timber right in nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 and sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 and sw 1/4 of nw 1/4, section (24), township (22), range (3) west.

Levied upon as the property of Mrs. Minnie Hardy, and will sell her interest in the above mentioned property, to satisfy said Fi. Fa. in my hands in favor of Ransom Lucas and J. R. Warren.

This 19th day of January, 1897.

E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

**B. W. WRENN, JR.**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
COMMERCIAL LAW AGENCY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

## LESTER, MASON & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**

Columbiana, Alabama.

Beg leave to inform their customers that they have in stock every thing necessary to supply their wants, and which they propose to sell at a small profit, and as cheap as any other house.

#### —DRY GOODS.—

A full line of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies Fine Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c., Prints, Ginghams, Chambrays, Percale, Worsted, Henrietta, Cashmere, Sateen, Suitings, Flannels and Linseys of all kinds. Dress Linings, Jeans, Cassimers of all kinds, Sheet, Osnaburghs, Drillings, Checks, Bleaching, Hickory Stripes, Bed Ticking, Ready Made Shirts of all kinds, Hats and Caps in endless varieties, Blankets, Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys, as cheap as the cheapest, Trunks and Valises, Boots and Shoes of every description. In fact, a complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, and anything else in the Dry Goods line.

#### —GROCERIES.—

We keep everything in the Grocery line. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Meat, Lard, Rice, Flour, Salt, Tobacco and Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, &c.

#### —FURNITURE.—

Everything needed to furnish your house from parlor to kitchen, in a comfortable and neat style. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

#### COFFINS AND BURIAL MATERIAL.

In this line we have just what you may need. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention.

#### —MISCELLANEOUS.—

Under this head, we are almost sure to have almost anything you may call for, such as School Books, Blank Books, Pencils, Pens, Inks and Stationery of all kinds. We respectfully solicit your trade.

## THE ADVOCATE'S GIFT.

Times are hard, and we "stand treat." We have arranged to make our subscribers a gift that will last the whole year. We will send every person who calls at our office and pays up a year in advance one of the following high grade and valuable hand books:

#### Farm News

Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper that is filled with the practical experience of actual farmers. It is ably edited, thoroughly up to the times, and keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made every month by progressive agriculturists in the science of tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

#### Womankind

A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

#### Farm News Poultry Book

A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is practical. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. Price, 25 cents.

#### Womankind Cook Book

A collection of the favorite recipes of the good housekeepers who read WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested standby of some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. Price, 25 cents.

#### OUR OFFER FREE! OUR OFFER

To every one paying up all arrears and one year's subscription to the Advocate in advance, we will send one of the above named monthlies and one of the books.

Take advantage of this offer at once.

Address,

**PEOPLES ADVOCATE.**

#### KENTUCKY -- DEW -- WHISKY.

#### STANDARD OF PURITY.

Distilled of Carefully Selected Grain and Pure Limestone Spring Water; Matured in Wood and Bottled under Our Own Supervision. Kentucky Dew is the leader of Fine Old Fashion Sour Mash Whiskies and for Mellowness and Richness of Flavor has no superior. Buy Kentucky Dew bottled by the Distiller if you want an absolutely Pure Whisky for the club or sick room. Ask your dealer for KENTUCKY DEW, bottled by ourselves. If he hasn't it write us.

**OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY,**

D. MESCHENDORF, Proprietor, LOUISVILLE, KY.

### LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE

**OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST**

**Parry Mfg Co** Indianapolis, Ind.



# THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

JNO. W. PITTS, Manager.

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

### Church Directory.

**M. E. Church South.**  
Rev. T. M. Wilson, Pastor.  
Preaching every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; I. D. Mason, Supt.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. B. Teague, D.D., Pastor.  
Preaching every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; A. P. Longshore, Supt.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. W. I. Sinnott, Pastor.  
Preaching every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; D. R. McMillan, Supt.

### LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

J. M. Spearman, of beat 11, was in town Monday.

There is still some talk of building a first-class hotel at Montevallo.

J. R. Beavers and lady returned Monday from a visit to Mississippi and Harpersville.

Mr. W. P. Lovett, of beat 2, was in the city Friday and gave the Advocate a pleasant call.

Maj. M. C. Burke, agent of the law department of the Southern railway, spent a day in Montevallo last week.

Mr. G. W. Merrell, of beat 9, was in the city Friday and while here, did not forget to call on the Advocate and settle his subscription.

Congressman W. F. Aldrich made the Industrial School at Montevallo last week, an acceptable present of government publications, maps, &c.

Mr. W. P. Ryan, of Dogwood, who has been quite sick for several weeks, is reported by a correspondent of the Montevallo News, as convalescing.

A department of telegraphy and book-keeping will be established at the Industrial School at Montevallo, as soon as a suitable instructor can be employed.

Mr. Frank W. Lull, of Wetumpka who has been spending some time in our city looking after the interests of the Calera land company, left for his home last Saturday.

Miss Nellie Evans, of Washington D. C., arrived in Montevallo last Saturday to take charge of the department of scientific cooking at the Industrial School.

Mr. Burk, of Talladega county, has purchased a part of the Kilgough farm near Montevallo, together with the mill and gin, and will in the future be a citizen of Shelby.

We received a very interesting communication this week from Sterrett, signed "Quaker," but owing to its failure to reach us in time, was unavoidably crowded out of this issue but will appear in our next.

Mr. J. R. Dyke, of Vandiver, transacted business in the city Saturday. As every young man should, he took advantage of our clubbing rates and paid for and ordered two papers sent to a young lady friend. May his shadow never grow less.

Miss Fannie Longshore and Mrs. Laura C. Armstrong, have opened up a millinery and dress making establishment next door to J. M. Spencer, where the most fastidious can be suited in anything pertaining to their line. See advertisement in another column.

Everything goes to show that the Board of Trustees made no mistake when they selected Capt. H. C. Reynolds as president of the Industrial School. He is peculiarly fitted for the responsible position which he fills, and the Advocate, as well as everybody else who knows the man, can safely predict that he will make the school a grand success.

### Died.

On Saturday the 23d, Willie, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Calohan.

### CARD OF THANKS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:  
Will you allow us space in your paper to return our many thanks to the good people of Shelby county, for their most highly appreciated and valuable gifts and services rendered us in time of need, during our misfortune. With many thanks we remain yours respectfully,  
JNO. H. GRIMES & WIFE.

## VINCENT.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

I wonder if Mr. G. C. P's heart isn't somewhere near Sterrett?

Miss Eva Freeze is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Gray, of Sylacauga.

The musical at Dr. McGraw's Friday evening, was very much enjoyed, especially by the old people.

The McGraw House has recently bought a fine span of horses to better accommodate the traveling public.

Mrs. H. C. Phillips and little son, of Sylacauga, spent a few days with relatives in this place last week.

Which does the porter of the McGraw House prize the most, his curly locks or his fine cream ponies?

What was the racket on East Highland the other night? Bob, you and Giles can answer that question.

Mr. E. D. Stokum and Miss Sadie Vincent, and Mr. G. C. Pitts and Miss Donnellson, attended preaching at Harpersville Sunday.

Miss Sallie Donnellson, teacher of the Sterrett school, visited our assistant teacher, Miss Mattie Kindrick, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Anna Mitcham, of Bessamer, has been visiting Miss Minnie Clements of this place. She left for Sylacauga Saturday, where she goes to visit friends.

Prof. H. C. Florey's wife has arrived and we must say, that the Professor is to be congratulated on securing such a charming companion. We wish them much happiness.

We regret to lose Mr. D. Fitch and family from our community. The young people will miss them, as they have enjoyed so many pleasant evenings at their hospitable home.

Our town is on a boom. Seven stores will soon be in operation. Messrs. Harris & Sons, and McCary & Son, are opening up and will soon be ready to sell goods to the public. Competition is the life of trade.

### OCCASIONAL.

### HARPERSVILLE LOCALS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Miss Katie Gorman, of East Lake, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Strook.

Bro. Roberts preached for us Sunday and gave us a good sermon on Temperance.

Mr. Will Ray, of Howard College, was visiting his parents Saturday and Sunday.

Prof. C. H. Florey and lady passed through town Saturday on their way to visit the "old folks at home."

Miss Mattie Kidd was at home Saturday and Sunday. She reports having a good school out at Cobb. We wish her much success in "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

"Socksless Jerry" is about as much of a poet as a sheep is like unto a goat. But why is it he is so very shy. That to make love he will never try.

To his poetry I have this to say, If he'll woe, I'll not say him nay, It is the man's place to propose, And I wish he'd feel so disposed.

Please don't wait until you startle the world, You will then be too old to be loved by a girl, I am desperately in love now, don't you see?

And my final farewell is Ego ante, LONELY HANNAH MARIAH.

### FOUR MILE ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Jimmie Smith moved Saturday. Health of this community is not very good.

Mrs. Mary Taylor is very sick. Hope she will soon recover.

Rev. R. A. Kidd preached us an excellent sermon Sunday.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Henry Farr's family are improving.

I learn that some of our boys are catching and selling birds to pay their taxes.

Mr. Andrew Richardson lost twenty-three pannels of fence by fire, which like to have caused trouble.

Look out boys, Charlie Spearman and Bunnie Crumpton went home with Misses Ella and Lula Michel Sunday evening.

I hear that the married people are getting ahead of the young people, for they are having dances at Mr. W. T. Taylor's and some more of his neighbors.

PAPA'S PLOW BOY.

## SHELBY SPRINGS ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Miss Bettie Holcombe is improving.

The la grippe is still raging in our neighborhood.

Mr. Powell Blair has a boy very sick with the la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Pond paid Calera a flying visit Saturday.

Mr. Green, of Talladega, was here Saturday night, the guest of Mr. Law.

Mr. Davis passed through here enroute to Piedmont Tuesday with a drove of fine mules.

There was quite a crowd passed the springs Thursday enroute to Columbiana to attend court.

Mr. W. E. Price and B. T. Johnson, of Saganaw valley, was in the "city" a while Saturday.

Two of Mr. Thomas Holcombe's family is very sick. We are glad to hear that his wife is improving.

Mr. C. C. Ray has accepted a situation with M. M. Pond, for this year. He says to pull the bell cords over a horses back.

Mr. Law and Charley Jones returned home Tuesday. They report having had a nice time on their trip to Talladega Springs.

Mr. Law is adding greatly to the improvement of Shelby Springs. He says he is going to have every thing in good shape for his summer folks.

The writer has this to say in regard to the slanderous article sent out by one Plowman: Shame on the man that wrote or caused to be written, such an article on Mr. W. F. Aldrich.

C. H.

### SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of this community not good.

Farmers are breaking land preparatory for a crop.

Miss Linnee Phillips has been quite ill. We are proud to learn that she is improving.

Miss Flora Shrader's school is out and the Pleasant Hill school will be out on next Wednesday.

Mr. W. H. Crawford is doing a good business in blacksmithing and wood work, in Shelby.

We regret to learn that our friend and neighbor, Green Merrell, is quite sick with the la grippe. Hope he will be up soon.

Messrs. Rice, Glen & Co., are doing a good business with their grist mill. With such machinery and unrestricted ability to run it, as they have, it will doubtless be a good thing for Shelby and surrounding country.

We have had quite a number of deaths in this section very recently. Mrs. Barns, wife of uncle Dan Barns, died on the 20th; Mrs. Curtis died on the 17th; and Mrs. Connel, wife of our friend Mack Connel, died on the 23d. We also learn that Mrs. Pearson, mother of Mr. Hosie Pearson, died a few days ago. The families have our sympathy in their bereavement.

Success to the Advocate and its many readers. W. P. L.

### OBITUARY.

In memory of little Sallie Lillippa Masters Ray. She was born August 16, 1896, and died January 17, 1897.

Sallie was a flower that bloomed in August, And in January was taken away, And is now transplanted far above, Where all is joy, peace and love.

Oh, how mama miss you, Sallie dear, Your precious voice I cannot hear, Your sweet blue eyes that were so bright, You was the family's whole delight.

Those eyes that watched me to the last, And knew the family well, How sad it was to see you go, My tongue can never tell.

How I miss my child so sweet, That was so near to me, She was a precious child from birth, She is now no more on earth.

But in heaven she will ever be, O God! prepare a place for me; I hope to meet that lovely face and know it as before.

Where there is no sickness, pain or death, and parting is no more, Never in errands paths to woe, Safe in the bosom of infinite love, Ever more walking in light, My little Sallie robed in white.

S. E. RAY.

The Southern railway company having established a full coupon ticket agency at this place, parties wishing through tickets to points in Texas or any part of the United States or Canada, can secure them at the railroad office at Columbiana, at the lowest current rates. For any information as to rates, routes, &c., apply to W. M. CALOAN, Agent.

# MONEY IN THE MISSING WORD.

WE are pleased to make an entirely new offer to our subscribers, in which every one may have a chance to name the missing word in this sentence:

"SUPPLY AND DEMAND ARE AS INTIMATELY AS CAUSE AND EFFECT."

It is quoted from a prominent writer upon economic subjects. In making your guess it is not necessary to write out the full sentence—simply write: "My guess for missing word for MARCH is . . ."

Subscribe for The WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED AT ATLANTA, GA., IN CONNECTION WITH

People's Advocate

AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF . . . \$1.50.

and send your guess with it, and we will forward all for you and thus

Give You a Chance to Make Good Money.

THE CONSTITUTION guarantees that the amount of the award will not be less than \$500 in Cash, and it may be as much as \$2,000. It will be 10 per cent of all subscriptions that we, and all the other clubbing papers with The Constitution, secure for the months of January and February. If the subscriptions keep up with the record of last year, the sum to be given will Exceed \$2,600 cash. If the subscriptions are doubled, as they were in January, just past. The Constitution will pay out about \$3,000 in cash premiums in this contest. If more than one person name the proper word, the amount will be equally divided between them.

The Weekly Constitution is the Greatest Weekly Newspaper in the World. With a circulation of 156,000. It covers the whole world in its news service, and covers the news of the United States in minute detail, with 12 pages, 7 columns to the page, 64 Columns Every Week.

AS A NEWSPAPER—The Weekly Constitution has no equal in America! Its news reports cover the world, and its correspondents and agents are to be found in almost every nook and corner of the Southern and Western States.

AS A MAGAZINE—It prints more matter than is ordinarily found in the great magazines of the country than can be gotten from even the best of them.

AS AN EDUCATOR—It is a schoolhouse within itself, and a year's reading of THE CONSTITUTION is a real education to anyone.

AS A FRIEND AND COMPANION—It brings cheer and comfort to the fireside every week, is eagerly sought by the children, contains valuable information for the mother, and is an encyclopedia of instruction for every member of the household.

ITS SPECIAL FEATURES—Are such as are not to be found in any other paper in America.

THE FARM AND FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Are all under able direction, and are specially attractive to those to whom these departments are addressed.

LET US GIVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE

And with it your guess—for the guess must, in every case, accompany the yearly subscription sent in. You cannot do without your local newspaper, and you cannot do without a great, general newspaper, in touch with your section. We cover the local demand—THE CONSTITUTION covers the world. If you are already a subscriber to our paper and want The Constitution, send us \$1.00, and along with it your guess in the missing word contest. We will forward same and duly record your guess.

WE CLOSE MARCH 1, 1897.

Send us your money and get both papers one year, and perhaps get enough money to clear you of debt, or buy you a good home. Now is the time to subscribe.

Address all orders to—

People's Advocate,

Columbiana, Ala.

## AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Beginning JANUARY 1, 1897, the present Weekly Edition of the DETROIT FREE PRESS will be changed to a

TWICE-A-WEEK.

THE PRICE WILL REMAIN THE SAME, \$1 PER YEAR.

The usual literary and humorous features will be continued, and it will also

Contain all the News,

MAKING IT AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER.

We have just made an arrangement with the publishers of this World Famous paper whereby we can offer you an excellent bargain.

We will send THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE—AND THE—DETROIT FREE PRESS

Both ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50.

156 PAPERS FOR \$1.50. LESS THAN 1c. PER COPY. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

ADDRESS

The Peoples Advocate.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three E. Fas. issued from the city court of Birmingham, Jefferson County, and to one directed, I will proceed to sell, in front of the court house door, in the town of Columbiana, on the 31 day of February, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

One engine and boiler 40 and 50 horse power Atlas make; Four circular saws. One carriage and head blocks, Brennon's make. One sawmired and pulley, Whelan's make. Levied upon as the property of Dean & King, and also the property of Gaston Bros., to satisfy said E. Fas. in my hands in favor of B. M. Allen. This 21st day of January, 1897. E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

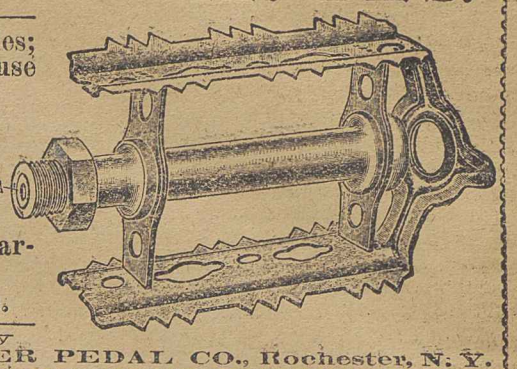
# RIDE? WELL! YES.

Nearly everyone rides; and to ride with ease use a pedal that's right.

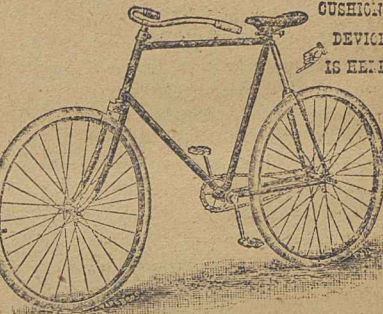
ROCHESTER PEDALS ARE RIGHT

and every pair is guaranteed. Two styles, Barrel Hub, Small Barrel Pedals.

Manufactured by THE ROCHESTER PEDAL CO., Rochester, N. Y.



There's a Richmond IN THE FIELD.



The Richmond CUSHION FRAME BICYCLE

prevents jolts, jar and strains. Why ride a Rigid Frame, with its injurious effects, when you can buy a wheel giving EASE AND COMFORT?

Lines of Wheel Unchanged.

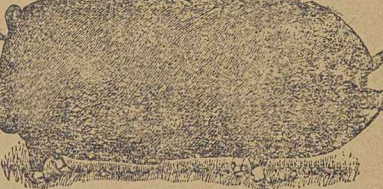
Durability Increased.

Send for catalogue of our Rigid and Cushion Frame Bicycles.

RICHMOND BICYCLE CO., RICHMOND, IND.

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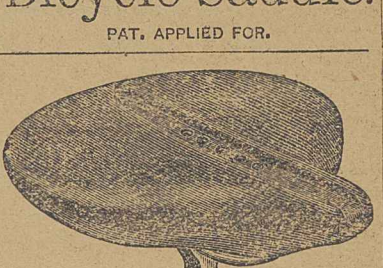


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| 2   | Atlanta   | 11  | Atlanta   |
| 3   | Atlanta   | 12  | Atlanta   |
| 4   | Atlanta   | 13  | Atlanta   |
| 5   | Atlanta   | 14  | Atlanta   |
| 6   | Atlanta   | 15  | Atlanta   |
| 7   | Atlanta   | 16  | Atlanta   |
| 8   | Atlanta   | 17  | Atlanta   |
| 9   | Atlanta   | 18  | Atlanta   |
| 10  | Atlanta   | 19  | Atlanta   |
| 11  | Atlanta   | 20  | Atlanta   |
| 12  | Atlanta   | 21  | Atlanta   |
| 13  | Atlanta   | 22  | Atlanta   |
| 14  | Atlanta   | 23  | Atlanta   |
| 15  | Atlanta   | 24  | Atlanta   |
| 16  | Atlanta   | 25  | Atlanta   |
| 17  | Atlanta   | 26  | Atlanta   |
| 18  | Atlanta   | 27  | Atlanta   |



